The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LIT DIGEST

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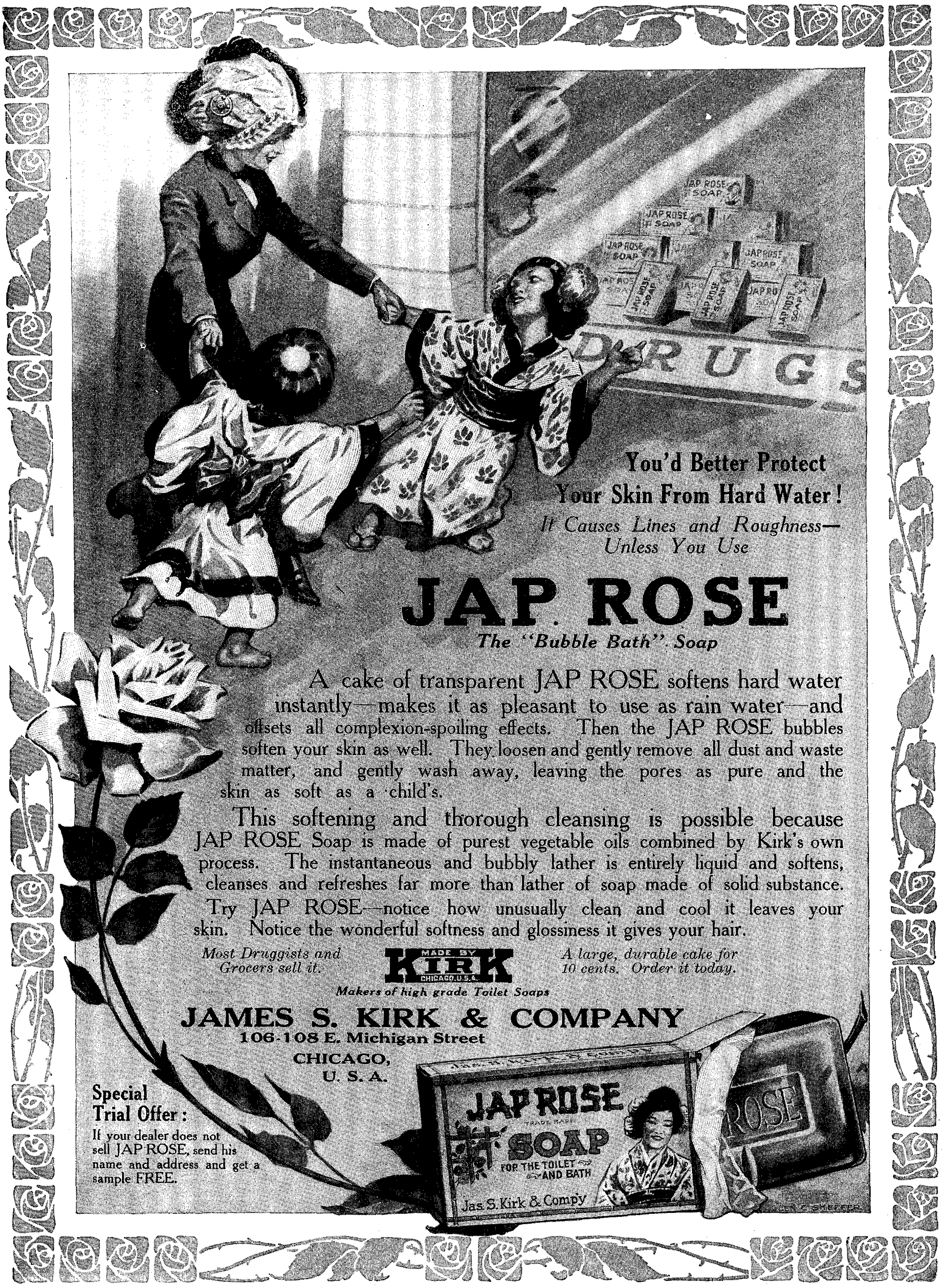
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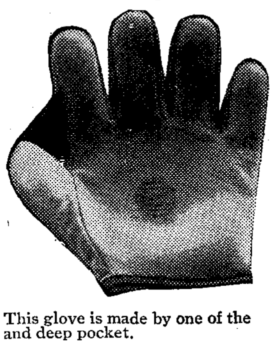

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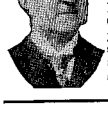

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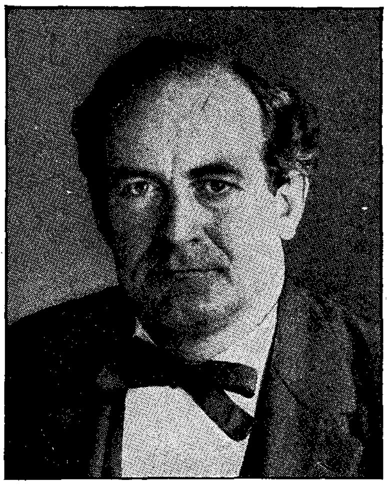

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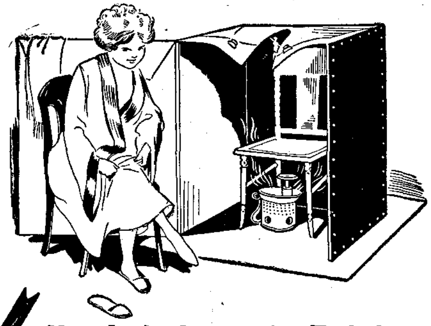

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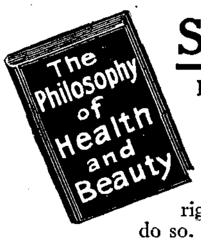

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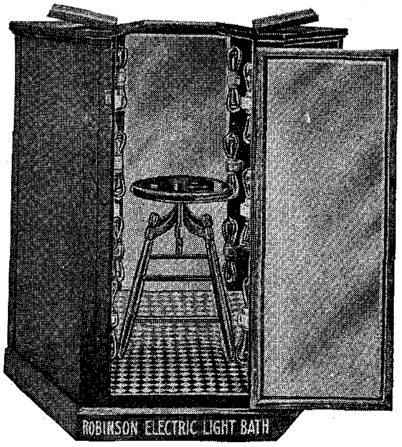

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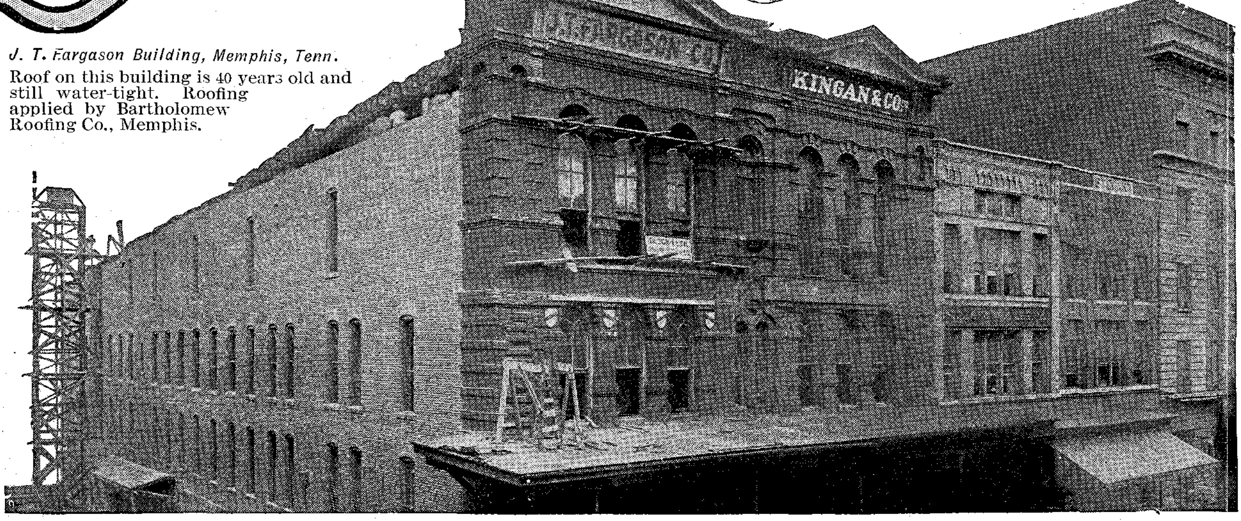

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VOL. XLIV., NO. 16 NEW YORK, APRIL 20, 1912 WHOLE NUMBER 1148

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE ILLINOIS AND PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARIES

"A SHOT heard in forty-eight States" is one editor's description of the overwhelming vote for Colonel Roosevelt in the Illinois preferential primary last week, and the Roosevelt victory in Pennsylvania is another shell of equal caliber. But the Colonel himself is authority for the statement that "the shots that hit are the shots that count," and the question now comes up sharply whether the Illinois and Pennsylvania delegations in the Republican convention at Chicago on June 18 will find enough other Roosevelt delegates there to control the gathering, or will have to sit idly by as spectators and see a Taft majority run the proceedings. The increasing number of uninstructed delegates, and of contesting delegations elected amid scenes of disorder and riot, make the result at Chicago more and more of a tantalizing mystery to the forecasters, but the Taft managers feel positive that the national committee will seat the Taft delegates the first day, and after that the Roosevelt contestants will never see the inside of the hall. But the Roosevelt sympathizers take a totally different view, and see in these two results the turn of the tide that will sweep their leader to the nomination and to the White House. The Illinois vote, in Senator La Follette's opinion, "means that Taft can not be nominated on the first ballot"—an outcome in which the Wisconsin Senator perceives an advantage to his own candidacy. Some observers, viewing the two primaries together with other developments of the same week, such as Colonel Roosevelt's capture of the twelve delegates from Maine, and the decision of the New York convention to send an uninstructed delegation to the national convention, admit that a black shadow has fallen across the President's path, but it is the Rough-rider's figure, not the Senator's, which they see emerging into the sunlight. Still others detect the shadowy form of a Republican "dark horse" looming in the background.

Representative McKinley, who is managing the Taft campaign, sees no reason for feeling blue, and declares that President Taft "is in the fight to stay," and "will be the nominee." For—

> "It must not be forgotten that he was nominated four years ago without the votes of the States of Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, and Wisconsin. In this contest he is already assured of an overwhelming majority of the delegates from Indiana and New York, and of a large number of delegates in Pennsylvania, none of whom voted for him in 1908."

He attacks Colonel Roosevelt's doctrines as "rank socialism" and says his effort "to wear the mantle of Abraham Lincoln is evidence that the acme of demagogism in this country has been reached."

On the other side Colonel Roosevelt's manager, Senator Dixon, says the "avalanche victory" in Pennsylvania "spoke the final word and made the repudiation of the Taft candidacy complete." The Taft forces may have won victories among the "pie-counter habitués" in the South,

> "But with this month the scene of activity shifted to the Northern States, where the real strength of the Republican party lies, and whence have come the electoral votes that have maintained its supremacy for sixty years. Fourteen of these States have now selected, in whole or in part, their delegates to the Republican national convention. Four of them—North Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Pennsylvania—have acted by Presidential-preference primaries. These four States send an aggregate of 170 delegates to the national convention. Of that number, all but ten or eleven are against Mr. Taft. These four great States, which together cast 85 votes in the electoral college, have repudiated Mr. Taft's candidacy by more than 14 to 1 of their delegates to the national convention."

As to the failure of the New York convention to instruct for the President, we are reminded by *The Tribune* that the delegates were "urged" to unite for his nomination at Chicago; that his "patriotism, wisdom, and undramatic courage" were "applauded," and that Mr. Roosevelt's recently embraced doctrines were repudiated. Referring to the resolution urging the New York delegates to work for President Taft, *The Tribune* remarks: "It is not worth while splitting hairs over the language of a declaration of this sort so long as it accomplishes its essential purpose." It adds that "New York is as strongly for the President as Illinois has declared itself to be for Colonel Roosevelt." "Illinois is only one factor in this contest for the nomination, and by no means a controlling one," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), which is convinced that New York's repudiation of Roosevelt "makes his cause hopeless." The Taft men, declares the Washington *Star* (Ind.), "are fighting the battle of Republicanism against Populism, and the chances are very largely in their favor." In spite of his Illinois victory, says the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), "it looks as if the Roosevelt fight were hopeless." And it adds:

> "Mr. Taft has now so big a lead that all the indications point to his renomination on the first vote taken at Chicago. . . . Many of the men who are still working for Mr. Roosevelt admit in private conversation that they do not believe it humanly possible for him to gain nearly all the delegates still to be

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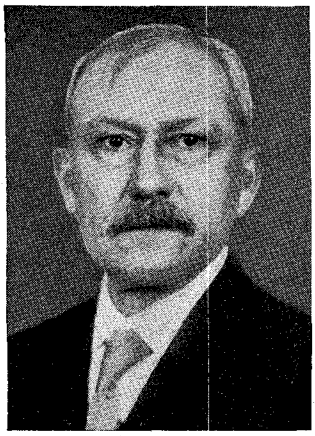

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RICHARD A. BALLINGER,
Washington.

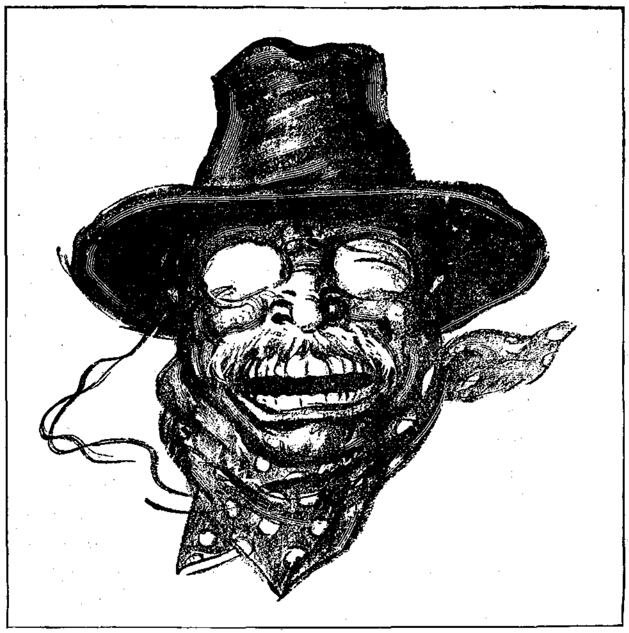
COLONEL ROOSEVELT NAMES THESE MEN AS THE MACHINE LEADERS TO

chosen. Yet he must do this, if he is to have any chance at the nomination."

"The Republican situation is not changed by the Illinois primary," agree the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.).

Not so confident, apparently, is the New York *Commercial* (Com.), which regards Colonel Roosevelt as "the most dangerous man in public life to-day" and declares that "this Illinois primary is pregnant of evil." To quote further:

"Illinois has a record for doing queer things in politics. . . . It now wants Roosevelt and the third term as far as the Republican element is concerned, and this primary victory will be used in Chicago to influence the Republican national convention when it meets. Local sentiment, 'the feeling in the air,' is more potent than most people comprehend; and it will have its effect on uninstructed delegates when the hour comes for the attempt to stampede the convention, which is now on the cards. Delegates should receive their instructions if the will of the majority in the Republican ranks is to be carried out with certainty."



BULLY FOR ILLINOIS! DELIGHTED!
—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

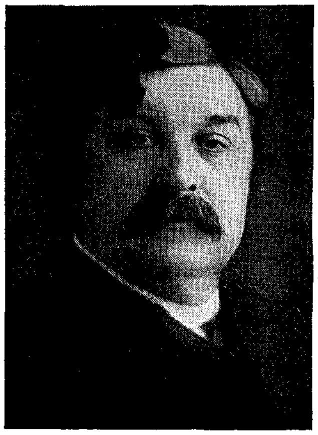
Turning to the lists of delegates claimed by the rival campaign-managers, we find Representative McKinley confidently predicting that "Taft will have 777 delegates [238 more than necessary] in the Chicago convention," and claiming that of those already chosen the President has nearly three times as many as Colonel Roosevelt. Senator Dixon on the other hand, deducting 148 from the Taft column because of "contests pending," and ignoring the uninstructed delegates, reverses the figures and allots Mr. Roosevelt three times as many as the President.

Conceding Roosevelt all the delegates claimed by his managers, says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "where is he to obtain the others that will be necessary to a majority?" And it undertakes to show that they can not be found on the political map. To quote:

"His ardent advocates will, of course, declare that he is sure to carry all the States that have presidential primaries where the voice of the people can find free expression, but how many such States are there yet to vote? Only Nebraska, Oregon, and California, New Jersey and Massachusetts. None but wild Rooseveltians would predict that the Colonel can get more than half the delegates from those five States, but granting them all to him, he would still be far from the nomination."

The Boston *Herald* (Ind.), however, recognizes the risk that "a sufficient number of delegates, nominally for President Taft, but technically unpledged, becoming convinced that he can not be elected, will be ready to listen to some alternative proposal," and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) thinks that Roosevelt and La Follette, who "divide the so-called 'Progressive' vote," might together "possibly prevent Taft securing the majority." "The Illinois result is most of all to be feared by the President's supporters because of its moral effect elsewhere," remarks the anti-Roosevelt Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and the Hartford *Courant*, a Taft paper, thinks that "it is bound to affect, more or less, the results in States that have not yet elected their delegates." Even the New York *Sun* (Ind.) admits that it "has galvanized into life what seemed a dead candidacy."

Turning to the Roosevelt camp, we find not only exultation over a triumph achieved, but confident predictions of even more conclusive victories to come. Colonel Roosevelt himself had previously stated that he looked to Illinois "to set the keynote of this campaign," and his most widely quoted comment on the result was "We slugged them over the ropes." To Senator Dixon the Illinois vote conjures up pictures of the Taft managers "bowed in grief, nursing the remnants of what was once a presidential boom." Not least exultant are the seven governors who induced the Colonel to enter the race, and who find a vindication of their course in the Illinois result. "I have said for three months that if the people got the chance to express their choice, the country would be wild for Roosevelt," exclaims



SENATOR WILLIAM LORIMER,
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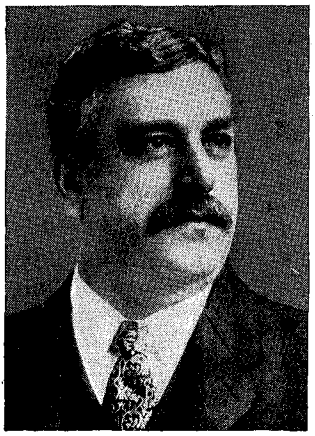

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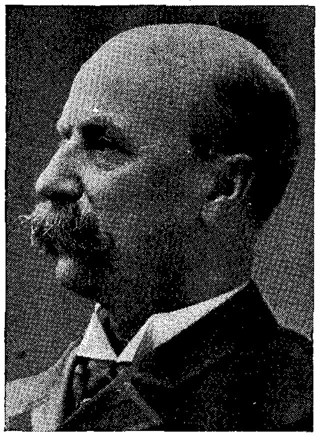
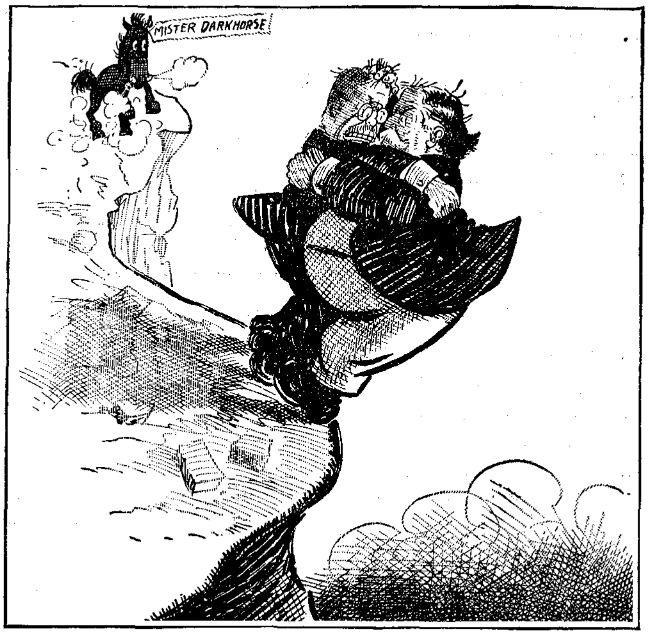


SENATOR JACOB H. GALLINGER,
New Hampshire.

WHOM "THE PRESIDENT'S POLITICAL FORTUNES ARE NOW COMMITTED."

Governor Stubbs, and Governor Glasscock welcomes what he regards as confirmation of his belief that "two in every three Republican voters in the United States want Roosevelt for their candidate." It is the most important political event of the year in the presidential contest, says Governor Aldrich, and Governors Bass, Hadley, and Carey agree that what happened in the first of the great Republican States in which the people have had an opportunity to directly express their preference is typical of what would happen in four-fifths of the Republican States. This view is shared by the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog. Rep.), which goes farther and declares that the judgment of the Republican voters of Illinois "is a fair indication of what the Republican voters of the entire nation would decide were the question left to them." To quote further from this hard-hitting Roosevelt organ:



CAREFUL, BOYS! CAREFUL!
—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal.*

> "The full significance of the *Illinois* primaries is hardly yet realized, so tremendous has been the Roosevelt victory. Illinois in itself is a typical State, combining as no other State does all the elements of population and the conditions of life that affect political judgment. It is, so far as the composition of its people can make it, a little United States, or at least a condensation of that part of the nation upon which the Republican party must depend for victory in a presidential election. . . .
>
> "If Illinois lacks anything to make it exactly typical and, therefore, altogether indicative of the political mind of the nation, it is supplied by the other two States in which direct presidential primaries have been held, North Dakota and Wisconsin. . . . . . .
>
> "In North Dakota the President received 1,659 votes, just 16 more than the number of Federal office-holders in the State. Against this pitiable showing Robert La Follette, Progressive, received 34,121, and Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive, received 24,217. . . . In Wisconsin the voters express their preference for the Progressive candidate, Senator La Follette, by a plurality of 70,000 over the Taft vote. . . . . . .
>
> "The result of the primaries in the only three Republican States in which the people have had direct expression under the same conditions as will prevail on the presidential election day lead to the inevitable conclusion that the interests which are behind Taft's candidacy can not have one shadow of hope of electing him, even if they could succeed in foisting him upon the party as a candidate."

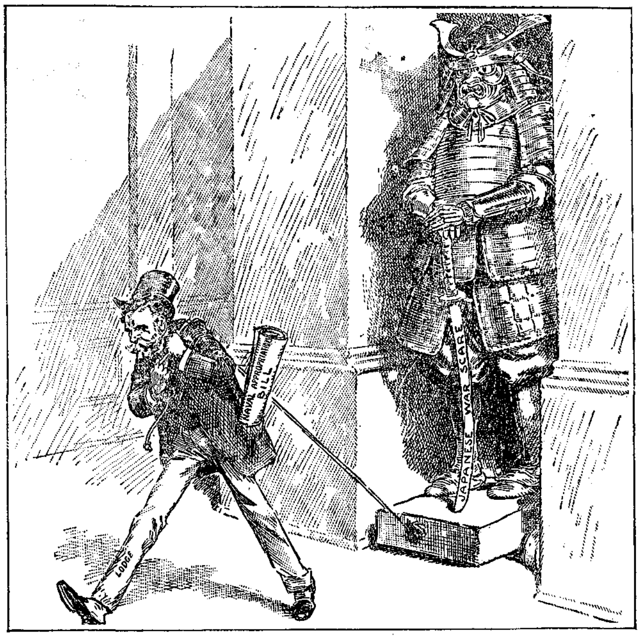
The action of Illinois marks "the turn of the tide," says the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.). "From this hour on Colonel Roosevelt's forces will go singing to battle." "It means that Roosevelt can be defeated only by trickery and fraud," declares the Boston *Journal* (Ind.). And in the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog. Rep.) we read:

> "The collapse of the effort to have political machines rule the Republican masses will have the unquestioned result of making impossible Mr. Taft's renomination at Chicago. No national convention would dare defy such an emphatic expression of popular opinion as has been had in Illinois, as well as in other Republican States that have so far elected delegates. The Southern delegates that constitute three-fourths of the Taft vote will not have the slightest consideration when the time comes to decide upon the ticket and platform that can hold the Republican States of the North.
>
> "That will be the duty of the Republicans who have to elect a President in November."

More convinced than ever that neither President Taft nor Colonel Roosevelt could unite the Republican vote, the New York *Press* (Prog. Rep.) reiterates its arguments for a compromise candidate. This idea keeps reappearing also in the Washington dispatches. Thus a correspondent of the New York *Times* reports that in the opinion of Washington leaders the Roosevelt victory in Illinois makes a compromise necessary. According to the same authority New York's uninstructed delegation is regarded as a strategical move to swing to Justice Hughes. Another correspondent quotes a Taft lieutenant as saying: "The talk of a compromise candidate is a move of the Roosevelt forces to save their faces. A loser is always ready to compromise." To questions on the subject Colonel Roosevelt replied emphatically: "No one must dare to suggest compromise to me."

JAPAN AND MAGDALENA BAY

JAPAN may be trying to secure a foothold in Magdalena Bay on the western coast of Mexico, but the newspapers which have listened so often to this particular cry of wolf refuse to display any very noticeable amount of trepidation. There are those which, like the New York *American*, believe that a Japanese steamship company, "subsidized and controlled by the Government," really has been trying "to gain possession of that harbor on such terms as would in the future make possible and probable the establishment of a Japanese coaling-station." But they are inclined to think, with Mr. Hearst's editor, that the "scheme has been effectually checkmated" by the publicity given it by the Senate's passage of the Lodge resolution calling upon the Executive for full information and the President's prompt acquiescence.



DRAGGING IT OUT AGAIN.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

Perhaps this was all that Mr. Lodge desired, suggest such papers as the Brooklyn *Eagle* and Philadelphia *Public Ledger*—to reassure a public made timid and suspicious by these "many false reports of Japanese intentions." But the New York *Tribune*, somewhat closer to the Administration, seriously refers to the probable result of the Lodge resolution in "averting operations which, however inoffensive in themselves, would contain the potency, if not the promise, of embarrassing complications at some future time." And we find *The Tribune* saying farther on that while there is no reason for questioning the sincerity of the official denials from Mexico and Japan, these, nevertheless, "do not by any means cover the entire ground of legitimate American interest, nor do they altogether forefend the situation against additional developments of a most unpleasing character." It has, we are reminded, "been no uncommon thing for a private chartered company to serve as the camel's nose thrust into the tent, to be followed presently by the whole animal; in other words, Government proprietorship."

The terrifying vision of an intrusive nose was apparently seen by Senator Lodge weeks before his resolution of inquiry was offered. For, as newspaper readers will remember, his powerful speech of February 29, favoring the amendment of the arbitration treaties, contained this significant paragraph:

> "Suppose, for example, some great Eastern Power should directly or indirectly take possession of a harbor on the west coast of Mexico for the purpose of making it a naval station and a place of arms. I am using no imagination in suggesting such a case. It is not very long since an indirect movement was begun, and it is apparently still on foot, to obtain possession for a foreign Power of Magdalena Bay, so I may fairly suppose that such a case might arise."

Yet it seems to many, as it does to the New York *Herald*, that "the whole matter is an attenuated fraud, with its hair a little thinner and its beard a little whiter than when it made its last appearance, just a trifle more than a year ago." And *The Herald* suggests an "ulterior motive" connected with the revival of this report:

> "Those who foster it seem to imagine that it might influence this country to intervene in Mexico. The theory is that unless the United States takes and annexes Mexico, the Japanese will get such a foothold before the Panama Canal is opened that this country will have to fight the armies of Japan just across the Rio Grande."

Another motive for "these stories" occurs to the Boston *Herald*, and to the Springfield *Republican*, which sees

> "no explanation for them so convincing as the remarkable coincidence between their circulation and the annual flurry in Congress over the appropriations for new battle-ships. The latest scare followed, as the night swiftly follows the day, the decision of the Democratic caucus in the House to cut out the two new battle-ships this year. It is impossible to say what the big-navy advocates would do without Magdalena Bay. It is one of their chief assets."

Two versions of the transaction which gave rise to all the Magdalena Bay stories are current in Washington, according to the New York *Sun's* correspondent. One, coming from Premier Saionji of Japan, attributes the "erroneous reports" to the acquiring by a Japanese company of fishing-rights on the west coast of Mexico. Under the terms of the contract the company sent men to Mexico to investigate the fishing-grounds. According to the Japanese Government, explains *The Sun's* correspondent, "the fishing-privilege extends along practically the entire west coast of Mexico, and has no political significance." And he continues:

> "Similar privileges are granted by Mexico to citizens of the United States, Great Britain, and other countries. The privilege is to run for ten years. The Japanese Foreign Office contends that the privilege is not connected even geographically with Magdalena Bay."

The American version, which is vouched for by State Department officials, and "which is the one that prompted Senator Lodge to introduce his resolution," has to do with attempts by an American company to sell a large concession on Magdalena Bay, which had proved unprofitable, to Japanese shipping interests. To quote the *Sun* dispatch further:

> "The idea that the Japanese Government was behind the negotiations was based solely on the fact that the property is of little value except for naval purposes, but is of the utmost importance for that purpose.
>
> "The belief generally exprest here now is that private Japanese interests were seeking to acquire the property on speculation, with a view to disposing of it to the Japanese Government for naval purposes.
>
> "It can be said that negotiations were under way for the sale when Senator Lodge introduced his resolution, and that they have now been discontinued, with no likelihood of their being resumed.
>
> "Senator Lodge feels that he has already accomplished his purpose in introducing the resolution. The President's reply, even if it contains nothing more than a mere recital of the facts, will serve as a warning to Japan and the rest of the world that the United States Government is still thoroughly alive to the importance of the Monroe Doctrine as a national policy."

Hence, according to the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*, the conclusion of the whole matter is that "the Americans have not sold their concession, and the Government of Japan has not been found to have been behind the movement to purchase the concession, either from the Americans or the Mexican Government."

PHYSICAL VALUATION OF RAILROADS

Acclaimed on the one hand as "the beginning of a sane solution of the entire problem of the relation of the railroads to the people," denounced on the other as an "absurd," a "chaos-producing" scheme, a bill providing for the physical valuation of railroads is now before Congress. This bill, which makes its bow with the confidence born of a unanimous indorsement by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, is hailed by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog. Rep.) as "a great stride toward scientific rate-making in this country." He reminds us that in the fight over the railroad bill in 1906 Senator La Follette forced the Senate to vote upon this proposition, and it was overwhelmingly rejected. From the same source we gather the following additional facts and opinions about this proposed innovation:

"Ever since that fight the Interstate Commerce Commission has been urging that it be given authority to determine the actual value of railroads, insisting that without accurate knowledge on this point all attempt to establish reasonable rates must be so much guesswork.

"Senator La Follette and the Progressives again made a fight for this provision in the session of 1909, when the last railroad bill was passed, and were again defeated by the supporters of the Administration and the railroads. In the mean time, Roosevelt, while President, had recommended it.

"Now the bill is reported by a committee without a dissenting vote. It will probably pass the House by a large majority, and has a chance to get through the Senate with the support of Progressive Republicans and Democrats. The action of the committee to-day shows how real progress is made as the result of sincere and persistent fighting for a righteous cause.

"The proposition in Congress originated with Senator La Follette. He and those who worked with him in Wisconsin had discovered it to be impossible in making railroad regulations to be just alike to the public and the railroads unless they knew with certainty just what the railroads were contributing to the public service in the way of actual property and money.

"It is a common-sense theory absolutely insisted upon in business that profits must be based upon actual investment."

The country has definitely made up its mind that it wants this measure to become law, thinks the Washington *Times* (Ind.), and the Los Angeles *Express* (Ind.) declares it "absolutely necessary to a fair adjustment of rates, whether the subject be viewed from the standpoint of the shipper or of the railroads." The Los Angeles paper adds:

"The most enlightened and broadest-minded men in railway life to-day have foreseen and should welcome this fair and necessary step toward effective control of railroads by the Government. The day of the corrupting of legislatures and the naming of judges by railroads, on the theory that it is necessary to secure fair treatment, is passing. The most enlightened railroad magnates as well as the people look forward to better things.

"Under attempted local regulation the results have been, with some few exceptions, unsatisfactory. In some of the States the demagog has had his way and his successes have invited evasion of law and corruption. In other States the railroads have controlled the State Government, including legislatures and courts.

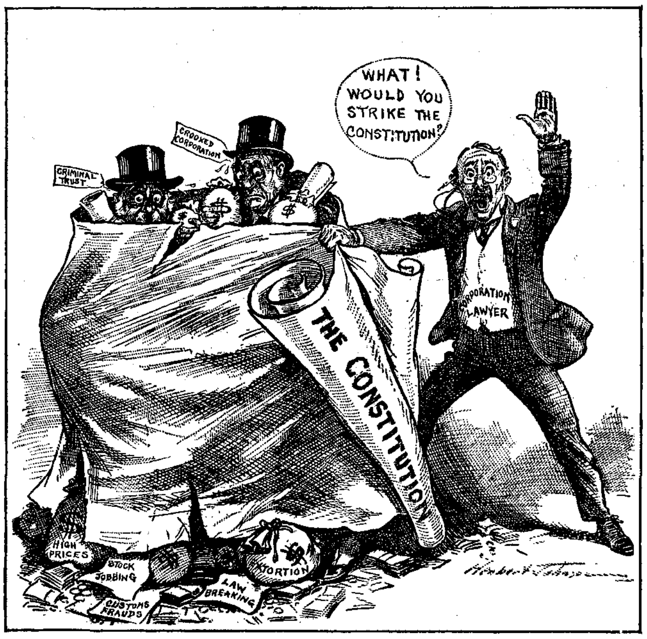
"A State operating as California now is, with a real railroad commission under an administration devoted to the public welfare working on the broad basis of just treatment of its railroads so long as they confine their operations to the purposes set forth in their articles of incorporation, still has need of every available means of avoiding injustice and at the same time serving the public interest. In most of the States the problem is much farther from solution.

"Physical valuation of railroad properties as contemplated in the bill now favorably reported is the beginning of a sane solution of the entire problem of the relation of the railroads to the people."

"Victory for a sound but long-resisted principle in Government railroad-regulation is now in sight," says the New York *Press* (Prog. Rep.), and in the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.) we read:

"The intelligent railway element has for some years admitted the propriety of this regulation. But the exponents of that interest in Congress have steadily opposed, and have so far succeeded in preventing, the legislative authorization of it.

"It has seemed to most impartial thinkers that this valuation is so essential an inference of the enactment that rates must be reasonable as to authorize it without further legislation. Reasonable rates, of course, must yield net earnings sufficient to pay a fair return on the bona-fide cost. There are no means of ascertaining what the allowance for net earnings must be until it is impartially determined what that actual cost is. Without this knowledge the determination of that factor of the rates is guesswork. But the fact is that the cost of such an investigation is likely to be so large that it is impracticable to undertake it without the direct authorization of Congress with provision for its expenses.



WOULD YOU TREACHEROUSLY SMITE THE SACRED PALLADIUM OF OUR LIBERTIES?

—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

"The inquiry proposed is not as to the original cash investment in railways. There is room for much dispute as to whether that is not a just point to consider in determining whether a given adjustment of rates has been remunerative or not. But the general opinion is that the proper basis is the cost of reproducing the physical property of the railroads as existing to-day. If they have property that has enhanced in value they are to have credit for it. If they have property that has deteriorated in value they are to be charged with it. It is claimed that many railroads have property worth so much as to exceed their capitalization. If so, they should be glad of the opportunity to prove it."

The New York *World* (Dem.), however, reminds us of the contention of the Hadley Commission that physical valuation should not be made conclusive either as to rates or capitalization, and the same point is emphasized by the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) and the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.). The last-named paper says:

"Take a railroad as it exists to-day. The traffic it can command, its facilities for handling it, its earnings, gross and net, and the value of its securities, will depend upon a variety of considerations, the chief of which are the location of its lines, the development of industries and trade in its territory, and the judgment and enterprise with which its affairs are directed. The original cost of its property or the cost of replacing it or any present valuation that can be put upon it simply as property, apart from what is being done with it, can have no practical relation to the charges for its service. The real value of the property is a value in use and it depends upon the use to which it is put. The same amount of 'physical' railroad property may be worth much more in one part of the country than in another, at one time than another, and more in the hands of one management than another. . . . In short, the controlling consideration in determining railroad rates has practically no relation to what is meant by physical valuation and having such valuation made will serve no useful purpose."

The advocates of physical valuation estimate that it could be done for $6,000,000. "It will be a long and costly job," remarks the New York *Commercial* (Com.), which adds that, furthermore, "the money would be wasted." In *The Times* we read:

"Railways have to make competitive rates, in no fixt relation to cost or value of service or cost or value of shares. If rates are to be proportioned to valuation this custom must be abandoned, and the markets of the nation will be thrown into confusion. The mass of market dealings, the entire process of production and distribution, so far as railways are involved in them, is something incomparably more important than a determination of the profits on railway capital or the abuses of any sort which can be reached by an inquiry into valuation. To make the valuation for the purposes of producing this chaos is a blunder or a crime, according to the motives with which it is done."

BRIDLING THE MISSISSIPPI

AN OUNCE of prevention, in the expenditure of millions of dollars in the permanent protection of the Mississippi Valley from such floods as the one raging this spring, would, in the opinion of editorial observers, far outvalue the pound of cure which the Government almost annually offers in temporary relief measures. Not that these editors believe this to be a light task. Indeed, they are inclined toward the Springfield *Republican's* view that it is "the great engineering problem of the century," and that to its solution "the digging of the Panama Canal and the irrigation of the arid West will be trifles in comparison." *The Republican* suggests the reforestation of the area drained by the Mississippi, "supplemented by a vast system of dams and reservoirs, widely distributed, to hold in check the minor contributory sources, and to regulate the flow." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says that floods are preventable, and that the people can stop them, but does not say just who should do it. But other editors see clearly that the task is one for the Federal Government; the Baltimore *Sun*, for instance, reasons thus:

"The great river and its tributaries which contribute to the flood are in many States. No one State, no half-dozen States cooperating can deal with the matter. One or two States might construct a system of levees within their own boundaries, and it might all go for nothing because of the overflow from above. Besides this the financial undertaking of controlling the flood would be too big for any one State. For these and other reasons the control of the Mississippi flood is a Federal question.

"Perhaps the prime cause of the floods has been the destruction of forests in the Mississippi Valley. The rain which falls in forests is held by the soft mold and the accumulation of dead leaves until it is gradually absorbed by the earth and runs off through the springs. But when rain falls upon bare, hard ground it runs off at once. Reforestation of the headwaters would make a good beginning in the work of avoiding these floods. Some time ago it was suggested that a great number of embankments might be made in various States and artificial lakes created which would impound the freshet waters and that in the dry season these waters could be gradually released.

"Perhaps the best way would be the creation by Congress of a board of expert engineers to consider and study the whole question and recommend some practical plan to Congress. It might be considered in connection with the improvement of the rivers of the great valley as highways of commerce."

Tho the Government does now "spend millions" in strengthening the Mississippi river banks, it has not succeeded, according to the Minneapolis *Journal*, itself a Mississippi Valley paper, in making life and industries safe "behind these frail dikes." Hence *The Journal* wonders if the problem is not "a little too deep for Congress." It says:

"It is odd that the lower Mississippi floods are usually considered visitations of Providence. Instead of being viewed as the most obvious things in nature, they are held inscrutable. Congress flies to the relief of the distrest, as it must when irreparable misfortune overtakes those who are utterly unable to help themselves. Congress then lapses into the state of mind which views floods as something the Lord gives and the Lord will take away, at the same time blessing his name—and going to sleep again.

"The Government, it is true, spends millions in strengthening the banks of the river. But it does not strengthen them so as to make it really safe to build houses and till farms behind these frail dikes.

"The problem apparently is a little too deep for Congress. Perhaps if it consulted engineering talent it would hit on some plan whereby the country would get the benefit of the floods, instead of getting only damage. Possibly instead of trying to confine the Mississippi in one trench, a proceeding which the Mississippi seems at times fiercely to resent, engineering science could devise plans whereby the surplus water could be drained off in numerous lateral trenches to freshen the countryside and to enrich its soil, instead of ripping farms to pieces and driving human beings helter-skelter from their homes.

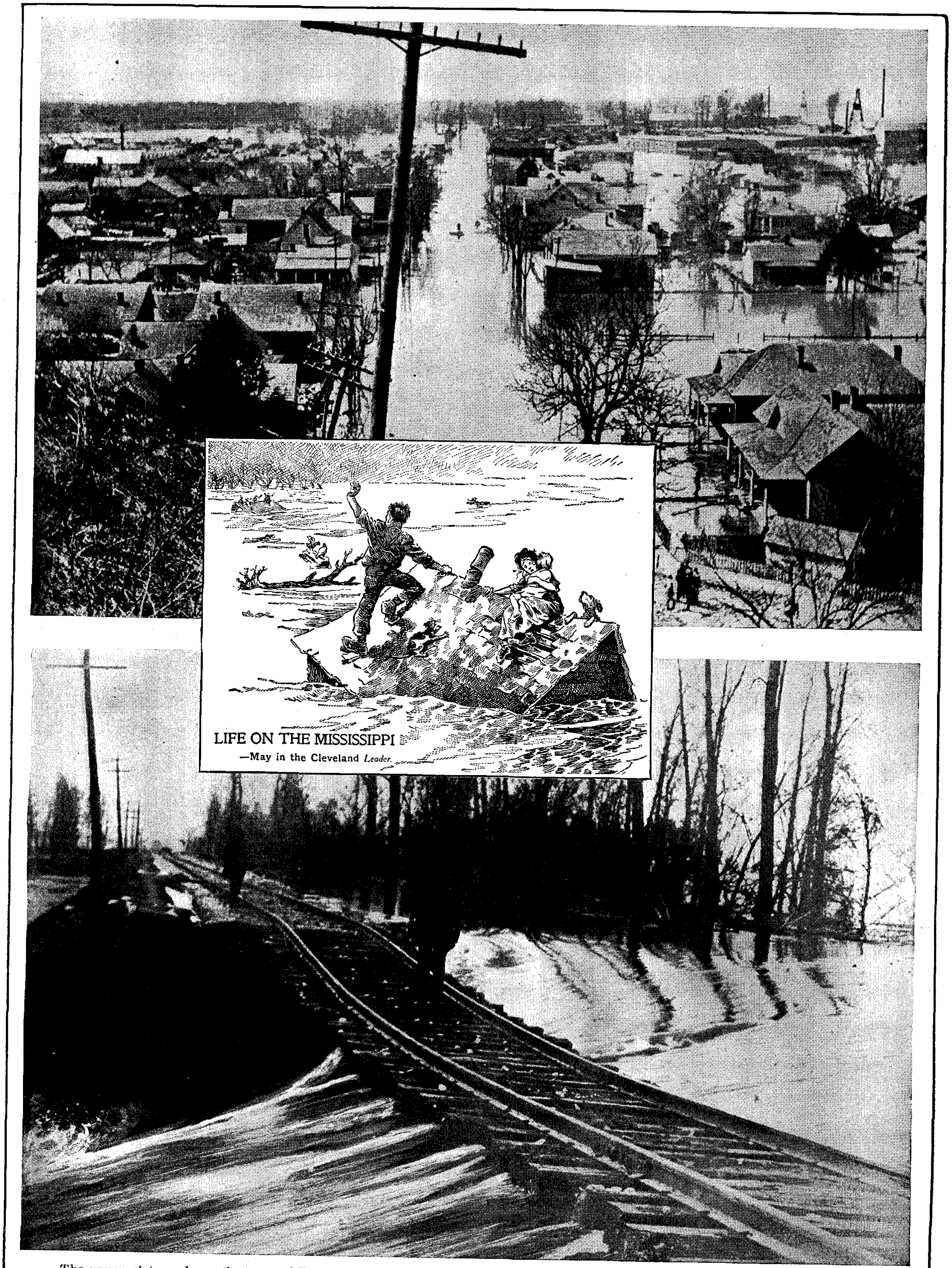
"At any rate, enough is known about the futility of the present plan to warrant a thoroughgoing expert investigation followed by radical, even if expensive, action."

This year's spring floods in the lower Mississippi Valley, according to Government estimates given out on April 7, had already rendered 30,000 people homeless and caused a financial loss of $10,000,000. Newspaper accounts of the extent of the floods vary to some extent, but all authorities on the subject say that the mark reached is the highest since 1897. News dispatches say that the river distance seriously affected this spring is about 650 miles, from Cairo, Ill., to Vicksburg, Miss., the worst damage being done within 318 miles, between Columbus, Ky., and Helena, Ark. People living in the low country were warned in time and consequently only a few lives were lost.

Yet there is some cause for congratulation, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript*, which believes that in view of the fact that the flood of 1897 endured longer and inundated a much larger area than the one which is now said to be receding, we ought to feel encouraged over the progress that has been made in building levees. *The Transcript* goes on to suggest further activity through the Mississippi River Commission:

"With the more effective engineering which was insured by the creation of the Mississippi River Commission, the application of a definite plan, and the systematic working out of it, the danger from floods has vastly lessened. We have already pointed out that it has been fifteen years since the last calamitous rise of the river. And, tho the present rise of fifty-two feet is sufficiently serious, it has not yet reached the record height, which is fifty-five feet. The engineers say the levees are stronger than ever before, and that the worst is now over. It is sincerely to be hoped that they are right; but prudence dictates that no chances be taken, and the President and Congress have acted wisely as well as promptly in making $350,000 immediately available for strengthening levees and building new dikes.

"Perhaps we in the East do not quite appreciate the important part played by the Mississippi in our internal commerce, but it will be easier to do so if we recall that it forms a part of the boundaries of ten States and that its drainage basin covers more than two-fifths of the area of the United States. Incidentally, if we include the Missouri, the longest branch of the drainage system, it is the longest river in the world. In the interest of both economic policy and engineering achievement, it is desirable that we control so mighty a force. Eventually we shall do so."



LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI

—May in the Cleveland *Leader.*

The upper picture shows the town of Hickman, Miss., during the floods. In the photograph below is shown what happened to a railroad near Cairo, Ill.

THE RISING OF THE "FATHER OF WATERS."

SILENCING INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

IN THEIR STRUGGLE against the capitalist employer the Industrial Workers of the World have found a new field on the Pacific Coast and have been presented with a new issue by the citizens of San Diego. The contest, as the New York *World* points out editorially, while still in progress in New England and New Jersey, now extends from British Columbia to Southern California, on the other edge of the continent. And it has become centered at San Diego, "where ordinances have been enacted against street speaking, where numbers of workers have been forced to leave the county, where an editor has been kidnaped for advocating freedom of speech, and where certain bodies of patriotic citizens have been giving spectacular exhibitions of loyalty by forcing 'anarchists' to kiss the flag and to sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner' while marching out of town." The "compulsory osculation" was amusing, admits the New York *Times*, but it hardly thinks it a promising experiment, and, "perhaps, rather an illustration of anarchy than a cure for it." Other papers speak of this incident in much the same tone, tho the Philadelphia *Record* and Fort Worth *Record* suggest that it may have a wholesome effect.

But the suppression of free speech in San Diego is looked upon as a serious matter by many who are far from sympathizing with the aims and purposes of the Industrial Workers. If the citizens and officials of the California city thought they were thus putting an end to the agitation, they are finding themselves quite mistaken. The radical labor element in the city has now organized itself as a "Free Speech League," which is carrying on the fight for the closed shop. An army of workers, 1,000 strong, is said to be mobilizing at San Francisco, Stockton, and Sacramento, preparatory to a descent upon San Diego. A certain section of the conservative daily press, including the Boston *Advertiser*, praise the "plucky little city" for having "taught the lawbreakers some lessons," and for keeping up the fight against "anarchy" and "terrorism." But the Chicago *Daily Socialist* does not go beyond some of the supposedly "capitalist" papers when it says that—

> "The violence and disregard of the law by the capitalists of San Diego is a hundredfold more dangerous to the preservation of society and American institutions than all the acts of violence which the working people ever may have committed in the heat of a strike."

As an organization, the Dallas *News* does not find the Industrial Workers of the World to be "altogether an admirable institution," nor the presence of those who proselyte in its behalf very desirable, "since their mission is to engender strife"; but, it declares, "their presence and their agitations are preferable to any immunity that can be obtained by terrorism clothed with legal authority." So, too, we read in the New York *World*:

> "In all issues of this kind the original cause of controversy is small in comparison with the larger question of the maintenance unimpaired of the rights of men, whether they belong to minorities or to majorities. There is a manifest tendency on the part of some extreme conservatives to silence both the press and the orators that give utterance to popular discontent. These efforts are not infrequently backed by what is sometimes called 'the moral sentiment of the community.' When that happens, various officials, sheriffs or constables or policemen, are set to work to suppress the agitators. We have had examples of this kind of thing quite recently in Massachusetts and in New Jersey, and we shall probably have more of them before an end comes.
>
> "But the suppression of freedom of speech is always an outrage, no matter in what cause or under what form it be done. The slave power tried it of old. Capitalism may profit by studying the results."

Recent news dispatches from Passaic revealed a split in the Industrial Workers of the World. The strike in the textile mills there is being led by Mr. Boris Reinstein, of the more moderate faction. The Haywood, or "direct action," organization have been trying, unsuccessfully so far, to wrest from him the leadership, depending in large part upon the prestige gained by their success at Lawrence and other New England mill centers.

On the Pacific slope, the "free speech" cry is said to have united the several labor factions in San Diego. Farther north, several thousand lumbermen in Washington, and nearly as many railroad laborers in British Columbia are on strike. This, comments the Boston *Advertiser*, "leaves a great army of unemployed, ready for trouble, and rather anxious to bring it about."

A DEFENSE OF THE MOUNTAINEER

HASTY CHARACTERIZATION of the mountain people of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, the Carolinas, and adjacent States as a lawless and murdering lot is denounced as unjust by people who have known them and their ways for many years. We might just as well judge all New Yorkers by the "car-barn gang" and the "gas-house gang," as to judge all the mountaineers of the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies by the men who shot the judge and court officers at Hillsville, say the papers of that region, in reply to Northern critics. Some of the great men of our Republic have come from these sturdy and God-fearing people of the rock-ribbed mountain slopes, and, tho we may disapprove of their irregular methods of distilling and their custom of taking the law into their own hands, we are reminded that they have their own justification for these things, which we may at least recognize as resembling the ideas of our own forefathers not many generations back. And it is declared unfair to blame them as a class for what a few of the most reckless ones do, for every region has its ruffians. Many of them are descendants of the best English pioneer stock, and it is their isolation from advancing civilization that has made them what they are, we are told by the New York *Evening Post* anent the Hillsville tragedy. True, the ancestors of some of them were the riffraff of pioneer days, but there are many now who are the kindred of Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln. Most of these mountain people started for the West years ago, and, instead of going on with the more persistent pioneers, they stopt in the Blue Ridge and Appalachians. Says *The Post:*

> "Those who are unfamiliar with the region may need to fix in their minds something of its geography. The mountains are interpenetrated by fertile valleys. The great valley of Virginia itself, the richest agricultural region in the State, lies between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, and there are many lesser valleys. These choicer lands were settled by people who are not mountaineers at all. Some of the oldest and most aristocratic towns in Virginia, towns like Abingdon, in Washington County, for instance, towns which have furnished the State with governors and senators and judges, stand in the very midst of the mountain region. These towns never did and do not now—remote as they are from larger centers—share the life of the mountaineers living among the 'knobs' just a few miles away. They are members of civilization in good standing, and have been so from the beginning, possessing rather more than the American average of education and prosperity and the social amenities, tho commerce with their primitive neighbors may have tinged their ideas upon questions like the morality of 'moonshining.'
>
> "As for the mountain people whose origin has been suggested, they lived apart. They stood still while their immediate neighbors and those who remained in the lower country to the east of them, and those who had pushed on to the west of them, moved on and became the nation that we know. Once only they were drawn into the main stream of the life of that nation. That was when the nation was torn by the Civil War. The war came to the mountaineers and the mountaineers fought. They fought on both sides. But most of them in the Virginias, in

Tennessee, Kentucky, and Carolina fought on the Union side. They had little in common with the slaveholders, and of State pride they had little, also—since most of them knew of the State but vaguely. They were good fighting men on whichever side they fought."

"Pent up in their mountains," out of touch with their fellow countrymen, the mountaineers live to-day much as they did a generation ago. Even now, they are "only to a very small extent reached by schools." But they are, in general, a religious people, and for the most part moral and honest. Altho:

"There were, and are, low and brutish types among them. There are families of degenerates, 'clay-eaters' whose miserable state is variously charged to underfeeding and to inbreeding and original bad blood. There are traces among them of the less formal morals of that seventeenth century to which they properly belong, as there is plenty of that same century's indifference to the practise of sleeping, many and mingled, in a hut, of its lack of squeamishness about dirt, and a number of the niceties associated with life in cities. There are scattered among them, too, queer tribes of mixt-breed creatures like the gipsy-like 'Melungians' (the spelling is uncertain), who are to be found in the region of Virginia and North Carolina adjoining this very county of Carroll in which the outrage occurred. This particular tribe, for instance, is reputed to have Portuguese blood, and it has morals of its own. Incidentally, it is utterly looked down upon by the mountaineers. The point it is important to make is that the average mountaineer is, according to his lights, a very fair sample of decent manhood and womanhood."

As we have been told by other reliable authorities, these people do not think they are violating any moral law when they make whisky of the corn they raise on their poor little farms. The mountaineer lives out of touch with Federal laws, and thinks that internal-revenue officers ought to stay away and not bother him in his efforts to earn a living. Moreover, we read on:

"Such as he was, the end of the war found him following his immemorial custom of making a part of his poor corn-crop into whisky. If one mountaineer in a dozen miles of rocky and remote and difficult country had a pot-still and a copper worm, he enabled a score of mountaineers besides himself to get more profit out of those little patches of corn. If the corn were made into meal, it might serve with the help of a little pork to give him and his family a slender daily ration. If part of the corn were made into whisky, one could sell it to buy more and better food and clothing as well. . . . As soon as things settled down after the war, the activities of the Government toward the collecting of the whisky-tax and the hunting down of illicit stills were redoubled. The revenue-officer began to pervade the mountains, 'ruining trade,' and destroying the mountaineer's property in the way of liquor and pots and copper-coils, besides arresting the mountaineer and locking him up in a jail, or even killing him when he attempted to defend his home and his factory.

"Observe that the mountaineer had no consciousness of wrongdoing, no conviction of sin. He had made whisky of his corn. He had as much right to do that, according to his lights, as he had to make meal of it or hominy of it. The Government meant nothing to him. He owed it nothing. The law gave him no protection. He did not need it. He protected himself when he had an enemy. Otherwise, there was no protecting to do. The revenue-officer was to him a mere invader—he was no better than a pirate, and fit to be shot on sight as so much human vermin. The situation was precisely—from the mountaineer's point of view—as if, say, a United States ship-of-war should drop into the harbor of Hamilton and send an officer and armed men ashore to confiscate the Bermudians' crop of spring onions. The Bermudian would, naturally, resist, and afterward he would not feel kindly toward the visitors who, by force, destroyed or carried off the crop and perhaps burned his house and killed some of its occupants.

"It is the collection of the Federal internal revenue which has created, in the minds of a primitive community which had always been a law unto itself, an attitude of hostility to the agents of a law coming from outside and made by and for those outsiders. A warlike people by nature—tho they are gentle enough except when aroused by what they regard as aggression—they have made war on the revenue-officers and the United States marshals for decades. They have slain and been slain, and when their friends and brothers and fathers and sons have been carried off to jail in the civilized settlements in the valleys, they have come down and rescued them, as their ancestors might have rescued clansmen of theirs held in a robber baron's hold."

Samuel Cecil Graham, a lawyer of Tazewell, Va., writes that the three million people of the Southern mountain districts should not be blamed for the murder of the Hillsville court officials by "a half-dozen savages." We quote this paragraph from his letter:

"Take your map, if you please, and for a few moments study it. Adjoining Carroll is the country of Patrick, where the cavalier Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was born; adjoining it also is the county of Floyd, where Admiral Robley D. Evans was born; hard by is the county of Franklin, where Gen. Jubal A. Early was born. Maybe you will say that it was the savage in them that made them great chieftains by land and sea. Was it the storms of the mountains and the floods that called them to the shock of battle and the roar of the ocean? Over yonder among the mountains of Harrison County, now West Virginia, taken from Virginia by a revolutionary rape, Stonewall Jackson was born. True he prayed, but maybe you would call him the greatest savage war-god since Napoleon. These are but a few brilliant examples of the product of the Virginia mountains. The plain people—the bone and sinew of our country—are intelligent, energetic, educated, brave, and, in many instances, wealthy."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

As the father of waters the Mississippi is setting a bad example.—*Toledo Blade.*

With the aid of the Mississippi River the South is filling up rapidly.—*Detroit News.*

They have stolen Governor Wilson's suit-case, but he hasn't lost his grip.—*Detroit News.*

If the Senate doesn't know whether Lorimer is fit to sit in that body, who does?—*Detroit News.*

Mr. Morgan is trying to bring about peace between Italy and Turkey. Wonder which owes him?—*Detroit News.*

Bursting levees and flooded cities show that the belated spontaneous uprising in the West has come at last.—*New York Evening Post.*

The short ballot is an admirable reform, but what the country really demands is the short campaign speech.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

"New York owns $14,000,000 worth of idle land." Evidently Tammany has not been attending strictly to business.—*Cleveland Leader.*

When equal suffrage is finally adopted in Michigan, it will hardly be the proper caper to refer to them as Michiganders any more.—*Newark News.*

If it had been Bryan's clothes that were stolen, instead of Governor Wilson's, the detectives would by now be watching every man who got off the train at Oyster Bay.—*New York Evening Post.*

The infant republic of China thinks it can stand a loan.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Woodrow Wilson lost his grip on Illinois as well as in it.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The developments in Virginia bring out the fact that there is an outlaw named Claud.—*Chicago Post.*

At the present rate everybody will be on strike by next June except the politicians.—*New York World.*

Governor Wilson seems to have been lucky in getting out of Illinois with even one suit of clothes.—*New York Tribune.*

If it costs $100,000 to get a Senator like Lorimer, how much would it take to get a good one?—*Peoria Herald-Transcript.*

There are five Smiths in the Senate, yet some folks say that body is not representative.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

A lady has succeeded in flying to Paris, on her sixteenth attempt. Aviating does not change the feminine nature.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A few more State conventions like the one in Michigan, and the country will think the Republican party is holding a wake.—*Springfield Republican.*

Strangers looking for to-day's Democratic Convention should not be misled by a conspicuous Broadway sign reading "Rubber Stamps."—*New York Evening Post.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

HOW GERMANY TAKES THE BRITISH NAVAL OFFER

THE CONFIDENCE felt by Mr. Churchill that the "strong, masculine good sense and high courage" of the Germans would not be offended by his "plain, blunt statements of facts," seems to be borne out by the comment of the German press on his proposal for mutual limitation of armaments, considered in our issue for April 6. They treat with cautious approval, in fact, his scheme of partial disarmament, or at least of abating the burdensome naval rivalry between the two countries. He warned Germany, it will be recalled, that England would always keep 60 per cent. ahead of her in naval power at whatever cost, but declared that any slackening of Germany's pace would be followed by a like slowing-up by Great Britain. Europe would be better off, he remarked incidentally, if all the dreadnoughts were at the bottom of the ocean. Not all the German comment is friendly, of course. Among influential naval authorities at Berlin Count von Reventlow seems to resent the "presumption" of Mr. Churchill. Writing in the *Berliner Tageszeitung* he remarks:

> "It is hard to understand how a foreigner standing in so high and responsible a position can consider it admissible to give advice to the German people and to interfere in their affairs, and that, too, with arguments absolutely invalid from both a military and a political standpoint."

The Count treats as a "bluff" Mr. Churchill's statement that it would be better for Europe if all the dreadnoughts were under water, and says:

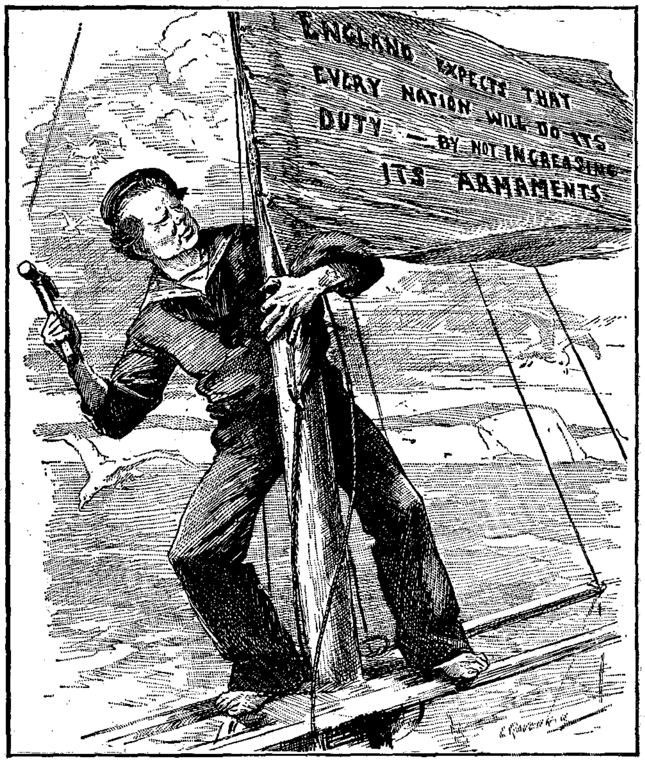
> "We may be allowed to put the modest question why Great Britain introduced the new era of dreadnought-building seven years ago. If this had not happened, England would not have found herself forced to-day to confess through the medium of the First Lord of the Admiralty that it would be an advantage to her if all the dreadnoughts in the world were sunk."

But even the *Taegliche Rundschau,* which is supposed to be a fire-eating organ, speaks in a more conciliating tone and concedes that "we are very willing to greet the English suggestion as one of the first signs, and a welcome sign, of a change in the attitude which England has always taken toward our perfectly reasonable naval claims." "The candor and manly frankness of the speech" is acknowledged by the Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which proceeds to say:

> "Both countries have been convinced for months past that the Anglo-German rivalry has become a life-and-death question for both nations. The time of secrecy is over. Men are now —after the visit of Haldane, the messenger of peace—speaking to fellow men."

This paper thinks, however, that Mr. Churchill's scheme is beside the mark. He is contemplating an impossible contingency, and his method would not lead to any proper disarmament. Some other nation would leap into the first place as a naval power:

> "America would like to play this rôle, with all the recklessness so often exhibited by this young Power. And in East Asia Japan would probably rise up as a formidable antagonist of England's, not to speak of the inveterate rivalry of France. . . . But England would be as little inclined to undertake a war against Germany as Germany would against England. Such a war would prove an inexpressible disaster to both parties. England would be staking not only much, but all, upon the game. Happily there is no reason to look for any such war, nor for any such process of disarmament, and we are of the opinion that negotiations between Berlin and London will lead, not to hard knocks, but to a conciliatory treaty."


ENGLAND EXPECTS THAT EVERY NATION WILL DO ITS DUTY — BY NOT INCREASING ITS ARMAMENTS

THE PLAIN DEALER.
—*Punch* (London).

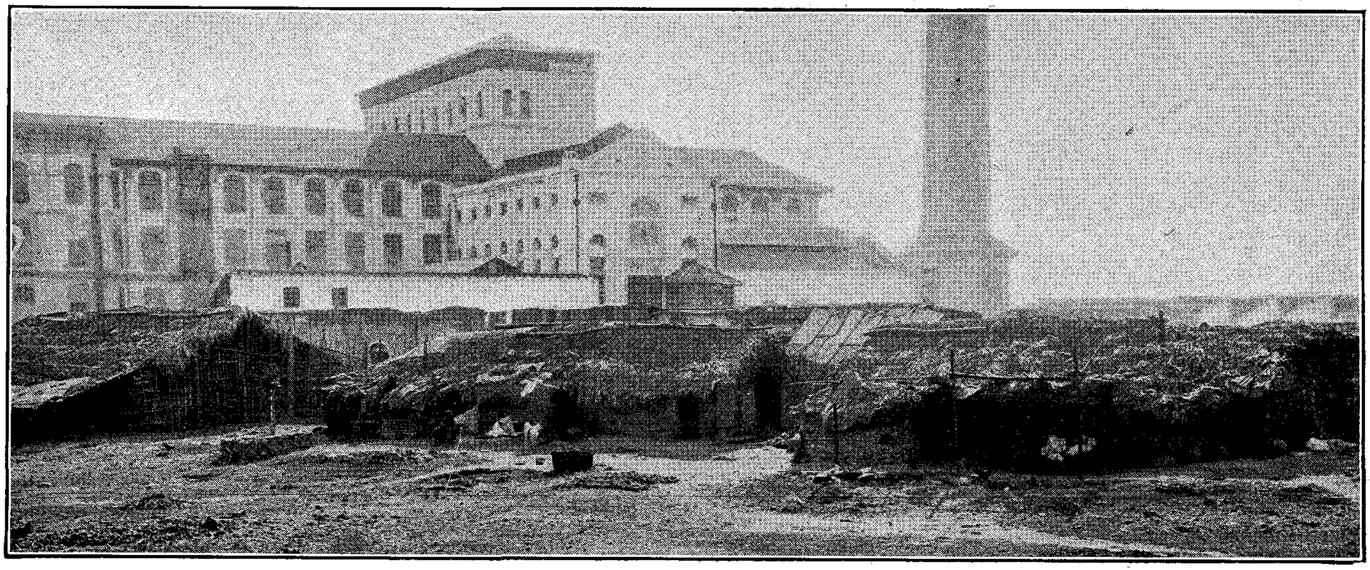
That Mr. Churchill has put the saddle on the wrong horse is also the view of *Vorwaerts* (Berlin). The misunderstanding between Germany and England, originating as it does in England's obtuseness, is absurd, says this Socialist paper, which demands the abolition of all fleets. "Down with all navies!" is the heading of its leading article. The only war to be waged is that between the proletariat and the monopolizers of plenty. Hence we read:

> "What weapons we have to forge is clear, and the war which the people-army has to wage is not only a fight for a new political system, but a battle of might and main, for which the fighters must be disciplined, enlightened, and filled with enthusiasm."

The organ of the middle and lower classes, the *Morgenpost* (Berlin), hails the utterance of Churchill as characterized by a wise and welcome change from the tone taken by other British ministers, and we read:

> "Had Sir Edward Grey spoken earlier as the First Lord of the Admiralty now speaks, many lamentable misunderstandings might have been avoided. There are faults on both sides, but it serves no purpose to refer to them now. The rivalry in armaments has been carried so far that even England is in danger of being crusht by the burden. And when an official representative of Great Britain says openly that the cost of armaments may soon overstep the limits of the nation's power, it can not possibly be any shame to us to confess that we in Germany should also greet with pleasure an understanding over the limitation of armaments."

The *Koelnische Zeitung*, speaking with authority, deprecates the criticism of some obscure chauvinistic journals, thanks Mr. Churchill for "the positive and precise nature of his offer," and says that "the pessimistic judgment of some German organs is not shared in quarters which have authority in German policy." "The speech in its evident candor," declares the officially inspired *Lokalanzeiger* (Berlin), "indicates a decided advance toward an understanding between the two countries."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



A HINDU COTTON-SPINNING AND -WEAVING MILL AT BOMBAY.
It is worked by modern machinery, run by steam. The huts in the foreground are the houses in which the operatives live.

INDIA'S COTTON MENACING OURS

THAT GREAT BRITAIN wishes to "use India simply as a stick with which to beat down American (cotton) prices" is the deliberate conclusion reached by the *Parsi*, an English organ of the community whose name it bears, which, tho only about 100,000 strong, is counted to be the richest and most enterprising among the congeries of races and creeds which compose the population of Hindustan. India is becoming more and more important as a cotton country, and is to be kept in mind by American cotton-growers and manufacturers.

With whatever motives the British may be getting India to grow a larger amount and better quality of cotton, the fact remains that the cult of cotton-culture is making headway in the Peninsula. Some time ago a deputation of the British Cotton-growing Association waited upon the Secretary of State for India—the Englishman who is the final arbiter of the destiny of the Oriental dependency—and learned from that authority, as reported in *The Statesman*, Calcutta, that:

> "Twelve or fourteen years ago the Indian cotton-crop represented three and a quarter million bales, and the acreage was 15,000,000. Within the last few years, the acreage has increased to 20,000,000 and upward, and the yield in a fair average year is well over 4,000,000 bales. . . . The Indian cotton-crop is now the second largest in the world."

Side by side with the increase of cotton-cultivation, there has been a phenomenal growth of cotton-factories in Hindustan Sir Theodore Morrison, a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and an authority on Indian economics, said at a recent meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, as quoted in a brochure issued by that body, that despite the fact that no less than 2,670,000 men weave cotton-cloth on hand-looms in various parts of the dependency, "India has, in the last quarter of a century, quadrupled her capacity to spin and weave by steam-power." In the table which we reproduce, somewhat abridged, this marvelous growth is seen at a glance:

	1880–81	1900–01	1909–10
No. of Cotton-mills	55	177	216
No. of Looms	12,739	37,210	74,585
No. of Spindles	1,434,364	4,679,648	5,773,824
No. of Persons employed	46,530	144,983	215,419
Pounds of Yarn produced	figures not available	342,777,547	593,206,855
Pounds of Woven Goods	" " "	95,844,590	215,360,604

But in spite of the fact that Hindustan has succeeded so well in adding to its facilities for spinning cotton, a great deal of cotton goes out of the country, one of the principal buyers being Great Britain. The Secretary of State for India tells us that "the average exports during the ten years ending 1900 were 1,300,000 bales, but the average exports of late years have been over 2,000,000 bales."

It is this cotton export which enables Great Britain, as the *Parsi* puts it, to "use India simply as a stick to beat down American (cotton) prices with," and which all patriotic East-Indians wish to stop so that the raw product will be converted into finished goods at home, thereby giving work to native wage-earners, and profits to Indian capitalists, instead of filling the pockets of English workmen and mill-owners. The East-Indian would very much like to have things in his own hands, and managed in his own way; but that is not possible in a country governed by foreigners. The natives have no voice in tariff-making, and have to submit to the taxing of the products of their looms so that the cheap labor may not prove instrumental in keeping Lancashire piece-goods out of the markets of India. Another disadvantage under which Hindustan suffers is that great fluctuations in cotton-growing are occasioned by the failure of the monsoon, whose fickleness, in the absence of irrigation facilities commensurate with India's gigantic needs in this respect, plays havoc with the fortunes of the Indian farmers. Just at present, famine conditions being prevalent in several parts of the Oriental dependency, this year's cotton-crop will not be of so large a size as that of previous seasons.

The *Parsi* wishes to show the natives of Hindustan that the great clamor which the British are making to increase the output of cotton in the eastern dependency is not for the good of the brown man, but solely for the benefit of India's exploiters—the English. To prove his case, the writer caustically declares:

> "The British Cotton-growing Association consists of people who have always profest the keenest interest in India. Out of the fulness of their knowledge, they decided that it was not worth while to spend money on cotton-growing experiments in India, so they spent immense sums instead on its cultivation in any wilderness they happened to find between Tripoli and the Cape. Roseate reports were issued; Sir Harry Johnston (the great British authority on African matters) assured everybody that the African native positively loved work if it were only presented to him in a gentlemanly manner. . . . But the cotton problem remains unsolved.
>
> "Meanwhile the Indian Agricultural Department continues its experiments with varying success. The Sind Egyptians, so promising the first year, were so disappointing the second that

they had to be temporarily abandoned. Greater success appears to have attended the cultivation of Georgian cotton in Tinnevelly, and 3,000 bales have found their way to Oldham.

"The Cotton-growing Association immediately cries out that the Government of India is starving its Agricultural Department, and that more land in the south of India must be put under Georgian cotton immediately.

"The association loses sight of two important facts: the first is that the Indian farmer is free to grow whatever he likes, and the Agricultural Department can make no further inducement than the provision of seed and instructions how to grow it; the second is that India does not exist only to help Lancashire out of her difficulties. A slump in American cotton would mean the rejection of all Indian-grown cotton except at a price that would not pay for cultivation.

"Sir Sassoon David has lately given eight lacs of rupees (about $267,000), a part of which will probably be spent on the improvement of cotton-culture; but we may be sure he did not anticipate that the result of his beneficence would be that Lancashire would use India simply as a stick to beat down American prices with. The Secretary of State may be persuaded by the political weight of Lancashire, but the Indian cultivator wants the assurance of regular custom at a decent price—as the Bombay Mill-owners' Association has found out already."

This is not mere rhodomontade, proceeding from an irresponsible reporter. It comes from a paper which represents a community that controls many of the cotton and other factories at present existing in India, and which is published from the headquarters of the cotton industry and the cotton-distributing center of Hindustan. Consequently it has a force all its own.

ENGLAND'S LOST PLACE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

ADMIRAL LORD BERESFORD has recently pointed out in a book that the weakening of England's Mediterranean squadron, by naval concentration in the North Sea, was in danger of leaving Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and Egypt unguarded. England has already forfeited her prestige as ruler of the waves in what the Germans call the Middle Sea, declares a writer in the *Grenzboten* (Berlin). England has dissipated her power in those most important waters once considered the field of glory and prize of conquest by Phenicia, Carthage, Greece, and Rome successively, and for more than a hundred years overawed by the Union Jack. In short, Britain has been a kind of King Lear among the nations and has given away its predominance in the Mediterranean. France, Italy, and Russia, we are told, now hold what was once won by the guns of the English Navy. Weakly yielding to the claims of so-called "friendship," John Bull, that soft-minded old gentleman, has given all away in a spirit of amiability and a desire of peace. Not that there is any reason for doubting, we are told, the absolute candor and honesty of the Power that was once supposed to control Europe's central sea from the Dardanelles to Gibraltar. To quote the words of this thoughtful organ:

> "We do not know of any reason why we should doubt the uprightness and disinterestedness of that policy of England which is directed toward an understanding with Germany, since the *entente* with France is a witness to England's unselfishness. England has always been content that her friendships and *ententes* should cost her dear. They have, in fact, cost her so much that it does not seem easy for her now to live without their support."

Instancing the case of France, as having wheedled the British Government in the matter of Morocco and of Italy's pulling the wool over the eyes of the British lion in Tripoli, this writer proceeds:

> "England has practically given to France the coveted opportunity of strengthening herself on the northwest coast of Africa, and has at the same time found her former place in the Mediterranean compromised by Italy's annexation of Tripoli. Lord Rosebery was the only English statesman who publicly warned his countrymen of this. Beyond the strategic advantages which his country sacrificed in giving France full swing in Morocco, all commercial opportunities were sacrificed, while Germany was allowed to reap the benefit of such a surrender."

England's decline in the Mediterranean, declares this writer, is only parallel with her decadence everywhere. Russia has gained through her valuable treaty rights in Tibet and Afghanistan, as well as a sphere of influence and of practical annexation in northern Persia. On all sides her Indian Empire is invested, and "the dream of an Indian Ocean as well as of a Mediterranean Sea under the British flag has become utterly Utopian."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S PROTEST AGAINST US

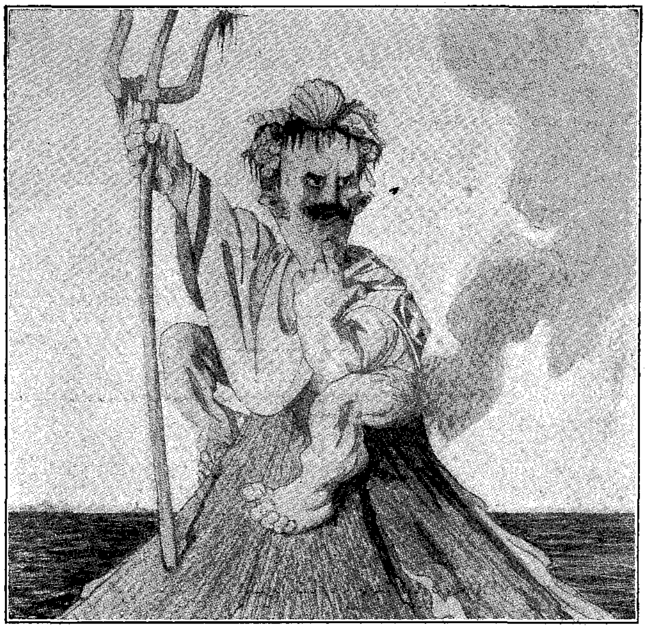
WHAT IS DESCRIBED by the Russian papers as the first public demonstration in Russia in connection with foreign politics took place at a meeting recently called by the "Pan-Russian National League," to protest against the action of the American Government in revoking the treaty of 1832. It was a most peculiar gathering. While its object was to show the world at large and the United States in particular Russia's spontaneous outburst of popular resentment, the "people," according to the reports in the Russian press, were conspicuous by their absence. The audience was composed of extreme reactionary partizans and looked gay with the uniforms of many high officers. By an order of the Minister of War, officers under the rank of general were prohibited from attending.

Motovilov, a member of the Imperial Council, presided, and among the speakers were two Nationalist members of the Duma, Protopopov and Bobrinsky. The audience were treated to some pretty accurate information about American conditions and the American Government, and Von Eggert mentioned the fact, seemingly unknown in Russia, that we have Jewish governors, judges, senators, and congressmen. He admitted, however, that the Americans were a cultured and sympathetic nation. But the next speaker, Lavrov, did not care much what the American people were like, and cried:

> "America has insulted us, and I protest. Russian patience, gentleness, and mildness are all very fine Christian traits and deserve the kingdom of heaven, but I say they are stupid! I once saw two women fighting, and I shall never forget the impression it made on me. One woman had said that the other woman's husband was a drunkard. Tho he actually was a drunkard and a good-for-nothing, the wife would not stand for the insult and struck the other woman. That's the way people should act. My husband may be a drunkard and a loafer, but don't you dare to insult him."

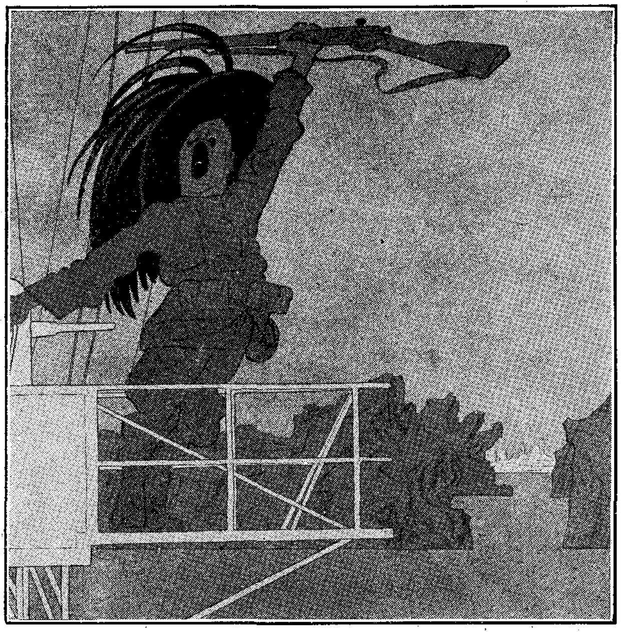
Lavrov then went on to say that the treaty of 1832 does not permit every American citizen to enter Russia; that there was a clause in it expressly stating that all Americans visiting Russia are "subject to the laws and regulations of Russia," and he concluded:

> "The complaint of the United States that the Jews are oppressed in Russia is a piece of monumental hypocrisy. To understand the hypocrisy of the United States, remember the condition of the negroes there. The negroes in the United States are full citizens, but no negro can obtain the right, no matter how much money he may be willing to pay, to ride in a first-class railway-coach. A government minister of the Republic of San Domingo had to travel third-class in a steamer because he was a negro and was not permitted among the clean people. In the State of Virginia a few years ago a Russian was arrested and put in jail for a month because as a mark of protest he sat in a Jim Crow car and talked in a comradely way with the negroes. As for lynching, I need only mention the news published in to-day's St. Petersburg papers telling of a case of three negroes who were shot by the mob at the very time they were on trial in court."



THE NEW NEPTUNE.

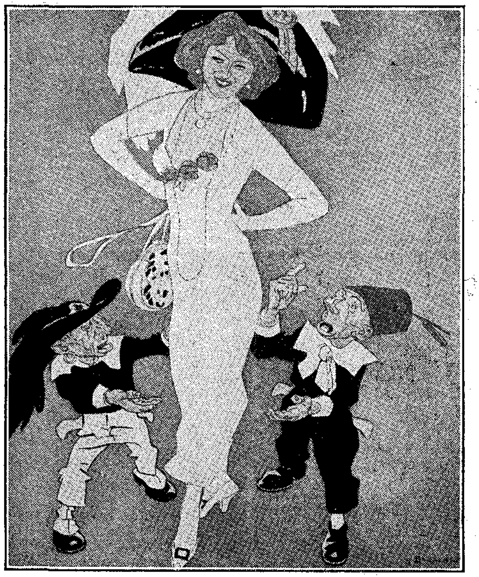
"I am lord of the golden sea,
Yet—how shall I get the gold to me?"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



TIME TO COME TO.

VICTOR EMMANUEL—"I'm going to blockade everything, everything—Dardanelles and all!"

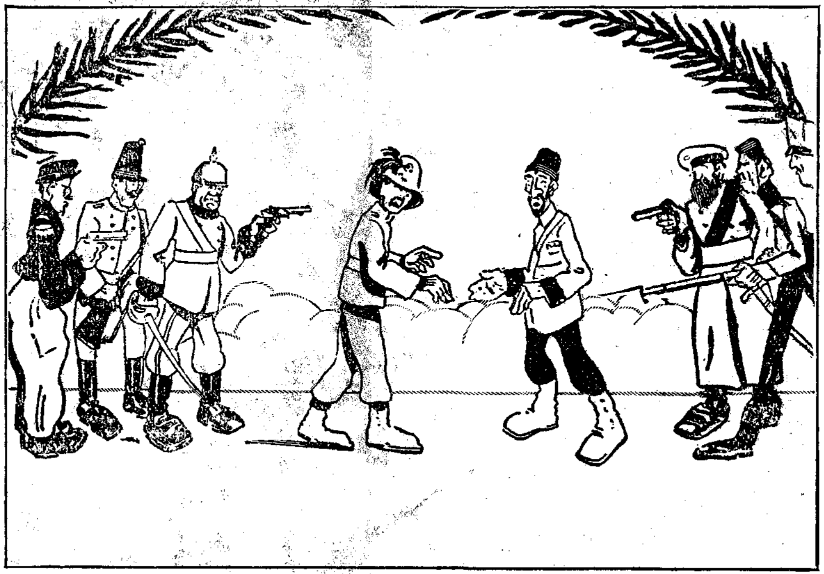
TURK—"Wake up! You're dreaming."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).



THE FRENCH LOAN.

ITALY AND TURKEY—"Please give me a penny!"

MARIANNE—"You naughty boys! You'd only fight over it. Not a copper for either of you!"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



PEACEMAKERS WHO MEAN BUSINESS.

THE POWERS—"Kiss and be friends, gentlemen, or you will be sorry."
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

HOW THE WAR AFFECTS THE ARTISTS.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

"1. We consider it desirable not to admit Jewish citizens of the United States into Russia, irrespective of their position in society or of the nature of their business.

"2. We consider it desirable to revise upward the tariff on goods imported into Russia by citizens of the United States."

The *Sviet* (St. Petersburg) speaks enthusiastically of the meeting, but lets the cat out of the bag by virtually admitting that it was packed. The audience represented that part of the Russian people, it says, who were invited by the Czar. The *Novoye Vremya* says:

"Our diplomats ought to get a copy of the note which was sent from Washington to Tokyo excluding the Japanese from the United States. By inserting the words 'American Jews' in the place of 'Japanese' and 'the territory of the Russian Empire' in the place of 'the territory of the United States,' they would find an answer for Russia that would meet the situation thoroughly."

The *Riech* (St. Petersburg) remarks that it was a meeting of self-hypnotization and self-aggrandizement, anything but a meeting of protest, and it will, therefore, have no effect upon the civilized world. It compares this "packed" meeting with the mass-meeting in New York which protested against Russia's exclusion of American Jews and "exprest the moral and political consciousness of the American people which demands the equality of all before the law."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

DISTANCES OF THE SPIRAL NEBULÆ

IF THERE SHOULD chance to be an inhabited world in one of the systems formed by the so-called spiral nebulæ, and if there should be on that world an inquisitive astronomer with telescope directed toward our earth, he would see our own Milky Way as another spiral nebula, and he would see it not as we do, but as it existed thousands of years before man inhabited the earth—perhaps in the Tertiary period of geology. This supposes that the recent calculations of Prof. Max Wolf of Heidelberg are to be relied upon. Professor Wolf's results first appeared in *Astronomische Nachrichten*, but they are paraphrased in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 29), from which we translate as follows:

> "The general form of a spiral nebula is well known—an inmense agglomeration of stars in one plane along several curved lines diverging from a center. It is possible that our Milky Way is a spiral nebula; it is divided at certain points into several branches which, by an effect of perspective, are not easily distinguished, since our own sun is one of this nebulous assemblage. The spiral nebulæ may then be other Milky Ways, distinct and distant from ours—some being seen squarely, others along the edge, still others under intermediate angles.
>
> "Accepting this hypothesis, we may suppose as a first approximation that the spiral nebulæ are of the same order of magnitude as our Milky Way and start from that point to calculate their distance; those which have the largest apparent diameter, that is to say, are seen under the largest angle, would then be the nearest. Prof. Max Wolf of Heidelberg has proceeded in this way; he has taken measurements of eight of these far-off celestial objects and calculated their distances, starting separately with their apparent lengths and widths, which differ only through the effect of perspective. The two kinds of measurements agree very well.
>
> "But the calculation of dimensions in absolute values necessitates the knowledge of the dimensions of our own Milky Way, since it serves as our standard scale. Now certain objects situated within the Milky Way—for instance, the new star in Perseus which blazed forth temporarily a dozen years ago—have a parallax that places them at a distance of 20 million times the distance of the earth from the sun; their light . . . takes 300 years to reach us in traversing only a part of the Milky Way. Thus the length of the spiral nebula must probably be of the order of a thousand light-years."

SPIRAL NEBULA IN ANDROMEDA.

Photographed at Yerkes Observatory, September 18, 1901.

A German astronomer suggests that our solar system is part of a spiral nebula that takes in the Milky Way.

In fact, according to a table drawn up by Professor Wolf, the diameters of the chief spiral nebulæ vary from 900 to 2,200 light-years and their distances from 33,000 to 578,000 light-years. In other words, we see most of these nebulæ, not as they are now, but as they were hundreds of thousands of years ago, in an earlier geologic epoch, before the appearance of man on our earth. Who will see them as they are in 1912? Will there be any men on earth to perceive the luminous image that is at this moment setting out from them on its way hither? Our utter inability to answer such questions as these only serves to bring out more clearly the immensity of the universe of which our system and theirs are both parts:

> "Thus, between these far-distant systems and our Milky Way there might be placed, end-to-end, tens and hundreds of Milky Ways or spiral nebulæ of the same order of magnitude.
>
> "The earth would be less than a dust-grain in this immensity, if it were not the abode of living and reasoning beings whose mind knows these worlds, measures them, and stretches out beyond them to their divine Author."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ASTRONOMER'S CHEMICAL MEMORY

A DOUBLE PART is played by the photographic plate in modern astronomy. It is both a far-seeing eye and an exact and singularly retentive memory. It picks out in the starry sky objects and details that are too far away for the human eye to see or that shine with one of those dark forms of radiation that will never be visible no matter how near the source. And when it has picked them out, it records them in such form that the astronomer of the next century may know, as surely and clearly as his brother of to-day, just how they looked and precisely what were the sizes and relative positions of their details. Says Felix Erber, writing in the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Berlin, March 14):

> "The modern astronomer can not get on without his sensitive plate. What his eye is not able to see is revealed to him by the camera. The longer the plate (taking the place of the easily fatigued eye) is exposed to the source of light, the more of the radiation does it gather up. To this result also contribute the chemical rays, to which our visual apparatus does not react.
>
> "Here, then, is the greatest value of photography to the astronomer. It shows him objects in the depths of stellar space that no telescope would reveal, because they shine with ultraviolet light-rays.
>
> "One of these is the 'America' nebula, which was discovered by Prof. Max Wolf in Heidelberg in 1891 with the camera. One of the exposed plates bore a large nebulous mass in the shape of the continent of North America. . . . It had never been visible through the telescope because it radiates only ultraviolet light. Such bodies have often been thus revealed by photography, especially in the Milky Way. The silvery band that crosses the whole starry realm is filled with dark streaks and spots of all shapes and sizes. It was once believed that the telescope was pointing at nothingness when directed toward such 'holes in the sky.' In reality, however, these apparent vacancies are full of substance . . . that is revealed to us only by means of the photographic plate.
>
> "The camera . . . showed us how almost everywhere in this belt of light are stars and star-dust, and it revealed to us the complex structure of this great world-spiral. It gave us, finally, an idea of the starry host that lies stretched throughout the

> universe. On one of the square divisions of a plate it imprinted 100,000 points of light—all suns like our own!
>
> "Of the primitive form of matter from which stars are built, photography gives us much and important information. In some instances it has caused us to change our opinions entirely. This is the case with the Andromeda nebula. It was thought that this was a mass of gas, . . . but the sensitive plate showed a central nucleus with two spiral arms, not unlike the ring-system of Saturn. . . . . . .
>
> "Photography gives us also a deeper insight into the great Orion nebula—the most beautiful in the whole sky. It appears through the telescope as a greenish glittering lake, but it is many thousand times larger than our solar system, and in it are forces ready for the upbuilding of new worlds. . . . Photographs . . . show us that fine nebulous filaments stretch from it to the far-distant Pleiades. Round about the nebula we see a region poor in stars, occasionally varied by a single bright sun. In the great cloud of gas itself the stars are grouped more thickly."

THE GREAT NEBULA IN ORION,

Taken by Professor Frost, Yerkes Observatory, October 19, 1901.

An "irregular" nebula, and the most beautiful of all. This and the one shown on the opposite page are the only ones visible to the naked eye. The telescope and camera record about half a million more.

As a result of recent astronomical study of nebulæ, Mr. Erber tells us, we are now certain that they are very numerous, and nearer to the earth than was once thought. The Heidelberg catalog gives 150,000 of them. Early investigators recorded about 100 nebulæ, Sir William Herschel increased the number to over 2,500, and Sir John Herschel catalogued 3,926. Perrine estimates that the Crossley reflector at Lick shows half a million. The only two visible to the naked eye are illustrated herewith. The revelation of unseen celestial wonders, however, is not the only service that photography has rendered to astronomy. It has given invaluable aid to the astronomy of precision—the science that measures the heavens instead of simply observing them. It is easier to carry out an exact measurement on a photograph than to perform it telescopically. Thus stellar distances have been ascertained more exactly, and the wonderful recent photographs of the solar and lunar disks not only serve to astonish the lay beholder, but enable the astronomer to ascertain the size and distances of the details of those surfaces. Again, it was a photograph of the spectrum of Halley's comet, taken by Professor Frost with the Yerkes telescope, that revealed the presence of the toxic gas cyanogen and appalled some timid souls with the fear that passage through the tail was going to poison us all. Even the disk of the planet Mars has been photographed, and altho the result is only one-fifth inch in diameter, trustworthy measurements have been made on it. Partizans of the so-called "canals" are sure that they appear on this photograph. Finally:

> "Pictures of Saturn and Jupiter reveal something still more interesting—namely, sheaves of rays in the equatorial regions of both celestial bodies. What these signify is not yet known. Perhaps there may be radio-active bodies in the upper layers of Jupiter's and Saturn's atmospheres; perhaps there are cathode rays, given out by our sun. If these sheaves of rays were found at the poles and not at the equator, the probability of their being due to cathode rays would be much greater. Our northern lights are certainly nothing else but cathode rays."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAY WATER AID FIRE?

IT HAS ALWAYS been a popular belief, upheld by the testimony of those who have witnessed great conflagrations, that water when thrown on a very hot fire may cause it to burn more fiercely. Chemists have not usually credited such testimony. It is true that water-vapor may be decomposed by great heat into its constituent gases—oxygen and hydrogen, and that these two gases may unite in violent combustion; but if the fire is so hot as to drive these gases apart it is also too hot to let them come together again. The reaction, if there is one, must be more complicated than this. The fact that there has seemed to be no reason for the reported action of water on a hot fire, however, has not prevented many engineers from believing in it implicitly. Says a writer in *Engineering News* (New York, March 28):

> "Most engineers are familiar with the claim that the presence of water-vapor in a boiler furnace promotes complete combustion. The weight of opinion undoubtedly is that such claims can not bear the test of scientific analysis. The generally accepted scientific theory is that a steam jet discharged into a boiler furnace reduces the furnace temperature by reason of the high specific heat of the steam compared with that of the gases produced by combustion, and that while the superheated steam may give up a large part of the heat which it acquires in the furnace before it leaves the boiler and passes into the stack, yet a certain percentage of heat will be carried off with the steam and therefore the net effect is to reduce furnace efficiency. On the other hand, notwithstanding the weight of scientific opinion just cited, there is considerable evidence indicating that in the case of certain fuels at least the presence of steam in moderate quantity in the furnace does tend to promote complete combustion and reduce the amount of loss from unburned gases passing up the stack.
>
> "An interesting side-light upon the problem above recited is furnished by the practical experience of the builders of various oil-engines, which use as fuel instead of gasoline some form of kerosene or distillates of heavier gravity than the standard gasoline. The manufacturers of this type of engine have found by experience that a small amount of water-vapor introduced in the cylinder along with the oil is of material benefit in making the engine run more smoothly and especially in producing complete combustion of the oil and preventing smoky exhaust and carbon deposits in the cylinder."

The first attempt to explain this action is that made by James A. King, of Charles City, Ia., in a recent paper. Mr. King's explanation is based on the decomposition of the water into oxygen and hydrogen at high temperatures, but he supposes in addition that the newly released oxygen, being especially active in this state, unites at once with the fine soot that often forms in this type of engine, and, by cleaning it out, promotes the efficiency of the motor. When the cylinder cools a little, the remaining hydrogen unites with the oxygen of the air to form water again, so that there is as much water present at the end of the operation as at the beginning—only it is not the same water. Says Mr. King, as quoted in the article already cited:

"Observed facts seem to me to prove the following things:

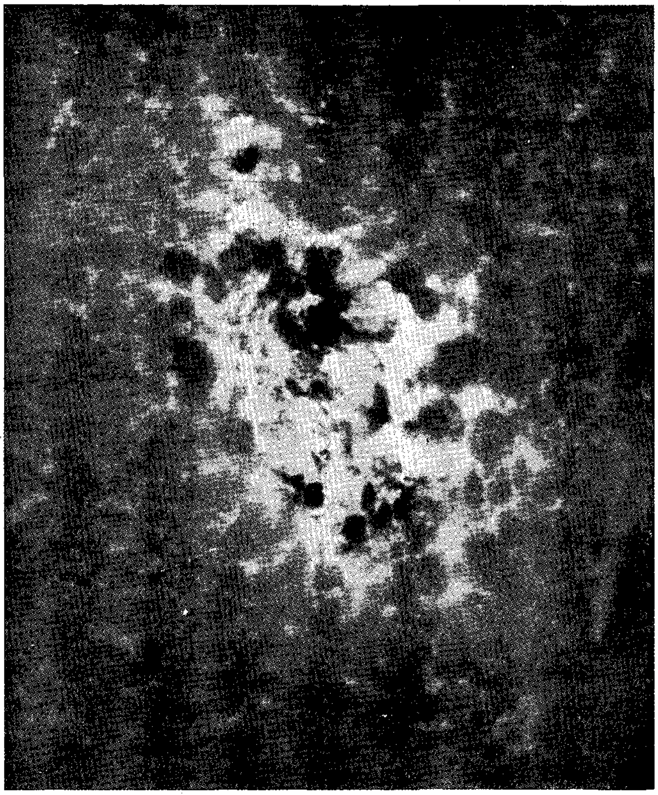
"(1) Burning these fuels without the use of water-spray produces a considerable quantity of free carbon which does not unite with the normal oxygen of the atmosphere under temperature conditions as they exist. A part of this is deposited within the cylinder and the rest is discharged with the exhaust gases.

"(2) The use of the water-spray results in the oxidation of this carbon under temperature conditions existing in the cylinder. This oxidation is so complete that no serious deposit within the cylinders was noted at the end of a year's constant use of an engine, and no free carbon is noted by the eye in the exhaust gases."

But if this is true in the cylinder of a combustion-motor, it may also be true of combustion on a larger scale in open air or in a boiler. Says the writer of the article:

"It seems to us that the matter presented by Mr. King is worth the careful attention of engineers and investigators interested in the development of internal-combustion engines, as well as of those interested in the problem of complete combustion of fuel of all sorts. It may be said that the combustion of oil fuel is so different from the combustion of coal that even if it were proved that the presence of water in the engine-cylinder does not promote combustion, the same thing would not necessarily be true of combustion in a boiler furnace.

"On the other hand, it is well understood that the gases given off from a bituminous coal with a high percentage of volatile matter contain as complex hydrocarbons as those contained in petroleum. It is quite within the possibilities that the presence of water-vapor may act upon these gases in very much the same way that it acts upon the vapor produced from petroleum or its distillates in an engine cylinder. It is well to recall that the only thing which can burn is a gas, with the exception of carbon itself. All hydrocarbons, whether solid or liquid, must be reduced to the gaseous state before combustion occurs."



AN EXAMPLE OF THE ASTRONOMER'S "CHEMICAL MEMORY."

Group of sun-spots, taken at the Yerkes Observatory, October, 1906.

A TORPEDO LIFE-BOAT—A life-boat that is cylindrical like a dirigible torpedo, and is launched from the ship in much the same way, has been exhibited recently in Toronto, Canada. It is said to be non-capsizable and non-sinkable. This boat is made up of two cylinders, one enclosing the other, the outer one revolving freely with the action of the waves, and being twenty-four feet long and seven feet in diameter. The inner cylinder, in which the passengers and the propelling mechanism are carried, is six feet in diameter and eighteen feet long, and is suspended at its ends by the bulkheads in the cone ends of the outer shell. Says *The Inventive Age* (Washington):

"No matter how violent the rolling action of the outer part, the passengers are protected by the force of gravity acting on the inner cylinder. Forty persons, it is said, may be held in this compartment. In order to supply them with fresh air, the bearings leading into the inner shell, or cradle, as it is called, have a hollow center, through which runs an air-tube with the outer end curved upward two feet, so as to be well above the surface of the water. At the inner end of the tube is a small pump, which, worked by the passengers, draws in the fresh air. The exhausted air is expelled by an ingenious arrangement of valves which automatically close when the cylinder to which they are attached revolves them beneath the water-level. A number of these valves are always above the water-line and open to the air. In the engine installation, the exhaust is carried through the bearings to the open air. The connection of the propeller through the turning outer shell with the engine in the cradle depends on gear-wheels. It therefore revolves independently of the relative position of the two cylinders. The launching device is one of the new and advantageous features. Instead of having to be lowered by tackle over the ship's side, where boats are often crusht by angry seas, the life-boat rests in a cradle from which it slides head foremost, diving into the sea when released. The boat was launched at Toronto with passengers inside, and these experienced no inconvenience."

MAKING STEAM BY ELECTRICITY

THAT A TUBULAR steam-boiler may be operated without any fire, the water in each tube being heated by an electric element contained within the tube itself, has now been amply demonstrated. Expense will probably prevent the use of such boilers for motive power, but there are conditions in which they will be valuable. They are in use, for instance, in generating steam for heating trains drawn by electric engines. One might think that it would be more economical to use the electric current directly for the heating, and so it would where electric power is to be used to operate the train throughout its course. In many cases, however, an electric engine is used only within city limits or within a definite zone, and steam must be used for heating after it is uncoupled. Here, therefore, the electrically heated steam-boilers come usefully into play. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 24):

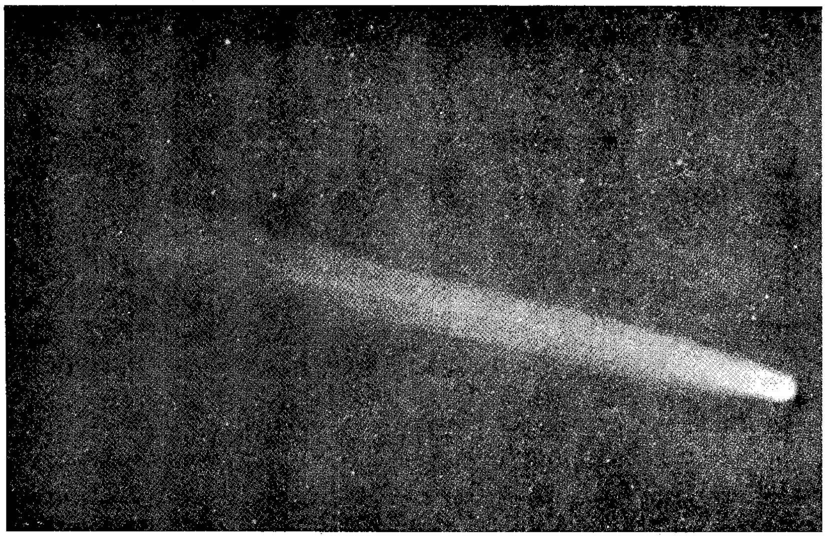
"The boilers are cylindrical, vertical, and tubular. In each tube is a heating-element consisting of a tube . . . within which are fixt resistances . . . formed of a nucleus of steatite around which is rolled a resistant metallic wire of special composition and very refractory. . . . . . .

"The boilers already built contain 148 tubes 4½ feet long and 2 inches in diameter. They can furnish about 860 pounds of steam per hour at a pressure of 15 pounds to the square centimeter. The heating-elements are grouped by sections, each connected with independent switches to control the production of the steam.

"The system just described has been applied on electric locomotives to produce the steam necessary to heat the train. The results have been satisfactory. . . . The electric heating of boilers will probably not come into general use, because of the high price of electric energy. It may nevertheless render service in certain special cases, for example, when it is necessary to keep boilers under pressure in the reserve station of a water-power house, so as to be able, in case of need, to start the steam-engines quickly. Dr. Ekström and A. Tengvall have patented an arrangement in which the heating-element of the boiler is combined with a relay and a contact manometer, in such fashion that the desired pressure may be obtained automatically. Calculation seems to indicate that to keep a tubular boiler of 720 square feet under a pressure of one atmosphere a power of 16 kilowatts should be sufficient."

THE GROWTH OF SEPARATED TISSUES

DETAILS regarding the reported growth of animal cells when removed from the organism to which they belong are not yet numerous, but the matter appears to be under investigation by several competent workers and there can now be no doubt of the facts in the case. The suggestion of one zealous experimenter, quoted recently in these columns, that we may one day grow meat for the market in this way, is of course very far from realization. Growth hitherto realized is due to the addition of small, almost microscopic, portions to living cells. A writer in *Knowledge* (London, February) reminds us that, in the vegetable world, continuance of growth apart from the parent organism is the rule rather than the exception. He says:



A CAMERA RECORD FOR USE WHEN THIS COMET COMES AGAIN.

Halley's comet, taken by Otto Menzel, Pretoria, Transvaal, May, 1910.

"Every one knows that a piece of a branch or a piece of a potato-tuber will remain alive for a considerable time after it is cut off, that posts of wood driven into the ground sometimes burst into leaf, that a small fragment of many a plant, from liverwort to begonia, may grow into an entire plant. Similarly, among animals, the excised heart of a turtle, in appropriate conditions, will continue beating for several days after the bulk of the animal has been made into soup, and has passed into a new incarnation. A fragment of sponge, of hydroid, of sea-anemone, of certain worms, and so forth, can regrow the whole. We should like to have more information in regard to the limits of these experiments. In the case of hydra it has been found that the regenerating fragment must not be very small (a quantitative limit) and that it must contain samples of the different kinds of cells in the body (a qualitative limit). Prof. H. V. Wilson has recently shown in regard to some sponges that they may be minced and strained through a cloth strainer—and yet the débris poured out in an appropriate place will develop into a proper sponge. Of late, too, interesting experiments have been made in keeping pieces of tissue alive in suitable media outside the body. What happens in most cases is that they flourish for a time (three to fifteen days) and then cease growing and die. It has been suggested, however, that the death may be rather contingent than necessary. It may be due to the accumulation of waste products. So Alexis Carrel has devised a system of artificial rejuvenescence, washing the tissue from time to time with 'Ringer's solution,' and placing it in a medium of plasma and distilled water. A piece of connective tissue revived nine times—staving off senescence and death—and was growing actively thirty-four days after its removal from the body."

Discussing the same subject editorially, *The Medical Record* (New York) asserts that the growth of tissue-cells outside the body in artificial media is, at first sight, a corollary from our knowledge of the survival of grafts. The cultivation of minute organisms, it says, goes back so many years that the prolonged failure of pathologists to cultivate body-cells occasions wonder. We read further:

"It is more than possible that such attempts may have been made or at least approximated in connection with the study of grafts and regeneration in man, to say nothing of work of this kind of zoologists and embryologists. That the growth of nerve-fibers outside the body in coagulated lymph was the first step taken in this line of research seems only a step in advance of what we have long known of nerve-grafts and regeneration. Why integrating phenomena are present in one experiment and absent in another has usually been explained in part by the presence or absence respectively of a suitable nutrient plasma. Hence, while the demonstration of the growth *in vitro* [in glass vessels] of tissue-cells is startling enough, it is much less revolutionary than at first sight appears, save, of course, in its promise for the future.

"In the *Berliner klinische Wochenschrift* for January 2 Hadda relates his personal experience with these cultivations. He came to the United States to obtain the technic and witnessed the demonstrations of Carrel, which he repeated on his return to Breslau. He endeavored to satisfy himself beyond all doubt that the proliferation which occurs is actually a growth and not representative of some irresponsible form of reproductive cell activity. There could be no doubt that growth *in vivo* [in the living organism] was paralleled to a certain extent, the rate agreeing, for example, with that of cell-growth and not with that of arbitrary cell-proliferation. Altho these tissue-cells grow *in vitro* [in glass] we can not as yet say that they become specifically differentiated from the embryonal stage, or that they show any other tendency to organize. The cultures consist of spindle-shaped cells arranged in series and felted together about a common center. The next step in order would appear to be a research into the fate of cell-cultures when introduced into the tissues of living animals."

OUR FIRST POTASH-PLANT—Our potash controversy with Germany lends interest both to the reported tho unconfirmed discovery of extensive deposits of this substance in the desert regions of the West and to a description of what is said to be the first development in the United States of the extraction of potash from seaweed, published in *Press Bulletin* 46 of the United States Geological Survey (Washington, March). We read:

"This plant is located in southern California about thirty miles north of San Diego, where it was stated that operations in the commercial extraction of potash from kelp or seaweed would begin about March 1. The plant . . . consists of four furnaces capable of treating 6,000 pounds of dried kelp every twenty-four hours, and additional furnaces are under construction with a proposed total capacity for treating 36,000 pounds of dried kelp a day. The year 1912, the report states, will probably show a substantial output of potash in the United States, in addition, of course, to that obtained from wood ashes.

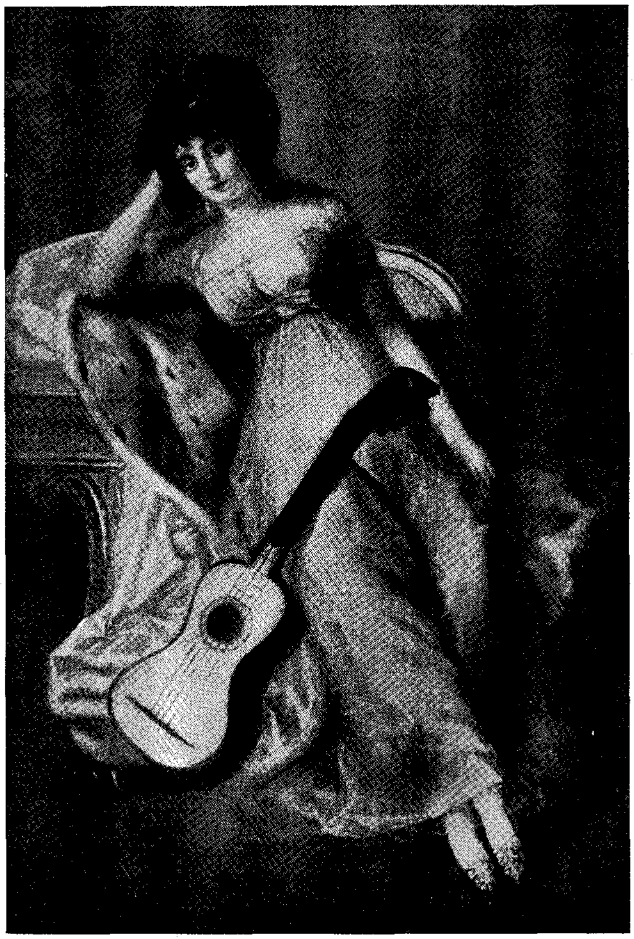
"The Survey report containing this description of what is in fact the first potash development in the United States is published as an advance chapter from 'Mineral Resources' for 1911, and is a summarization by W. C. Phalen of the progress of the investigations carried on by the Government under the special appropriations made by Congress last year as well as the progress of private investigations. Several patented processes for the extraction of potash from rocks are described, and directions are given for making field tests of supposed potash-rock.

"The potash imports into the United States are shown to have had a value of $16,269,408 in 1911, and the value of imports of Chilean nitrate was even greater. This latter mineral has also been the subject of investigation by the Government. Both potash and Chilean nitrate are principally used as fertilizer and at the present time we are entirely dependent on foreign countries for the supply of both."

LETTERS AND ART

SPANISH PAINTERS AND VOTES FOR WOMEN

THE SUFFRAGETTES in England may try to attract attention by splintering window-panes, but here they pursue subtler methods. They are holding a picture exhibition in New York of the works of two Spanish masters, Goya and El Greco. Why the choice should have fallen upon these two is not divulged, but the humor of the situation is noted by Mr. Royal Cortissoz, who observes that "in Spain, if anywhere in the world to-day, the status of the sex is still tinged with medievalism, and it seems a little droll that not only Spanish art but Spanish types as frivolous as Goya's 'Duchess of Alba' and his 'Women on the Balcony,' to say nothing of that appalling old witch he had so often to portray, Queen Maria Luisa, should have been chosen to plead for the cause aforesaid."



THE DUCHESS OF ALBA.

From the portrait by Goya.

These portraits, "Spanish to the core," suggest the amused query why they should be shown in aid of the cause of woman's suffrage.

Aside from any humorous implication of this present show, intended or not, it is not overlooked that the cause in whose benefit the pictures are put on exhibition does a service to a wide public who may not journey to Spain, the only country where these artists are adequately represented. In the New York *Tribune* Mr. Cortissoz shows how both these interesting masters "lived by ideas." In the case of El Greco, he says, "the melodramatic aspect of much of his work has obscured this fact." Further:

"Criticism has been baffled by the eccentric elongation of form which frequently marks his treatment of the figure, by his strange and even sinister traits as a colorist, and by his sometimes unduly forced effects of light and shade. The impression he conveys, as of a genius lying in a sort of penumbra, outside the traditional lines of development in European painting, has been happily summarized by a clever English artist and writer, Charles Ricketts. The works of El Greco, he has said, look as if they had been painted by torchlight in a dungeon of the Inquisition. The saying is perfect save for the implication it carries of an atmosphere harsh and cruel. M. Barrès takes us nearer to the painter's secret in his ingenious hypothesis making El Greco simply the predestined interpreter of the spirit of Toledo. A mystic in the last, subtlest ingredients of his being, he threw in his fortunes with a center of mysticism when he made the old cathedral town the scene of his labors. Man of the world tho he was, and vividly alive to all things touching the eye and the mind, his genius as an artist was still in harmony with the sentiment of the Church. This view of the matter may not be conclusive, but at all events it affords a profitable clue, inasmuch as it directs attention to El Greco's more spiritual qualities. These come out in all four of the paintings in the present exhibition."

Many of the examples of El Greco's art here shown are portraits; one landscape, however, draws an interesting analysis from the critic:

"The amazing 'View of Toledo,' doubly welcome here as almost the sole souvenir of El Greco's interest in landscape, is remarkable for much more than its dramatic sky, its intense 'picturesqueness.' What chiefly impresses us is its character as a spiritual record. The theatricality of the piece is due to no misreading of nature but to the fact that the scene has been observed with some indefinable 'inner vision.' Was that vision notably inspired? Do we owe to its operation pictures of extraordinary moment? Despite the fervor with which El Greco is appraised in some quarters, one may be permitted to doubt. The recent craze for the old masters has promoted varied developments. When the dealers, ransacking Europe anew, turned their attention to Spain, El Greco came in for an astonishing and not altogether rationalized popularity. His present rather esoteric vogue is not necessarily going to last. When the ecstatic cease from troubling and the scoffers are at rest, appreciation of El Greco will probably be found somewhere between acceptance of him as a great master and rejection of him as a morbid eccentric."

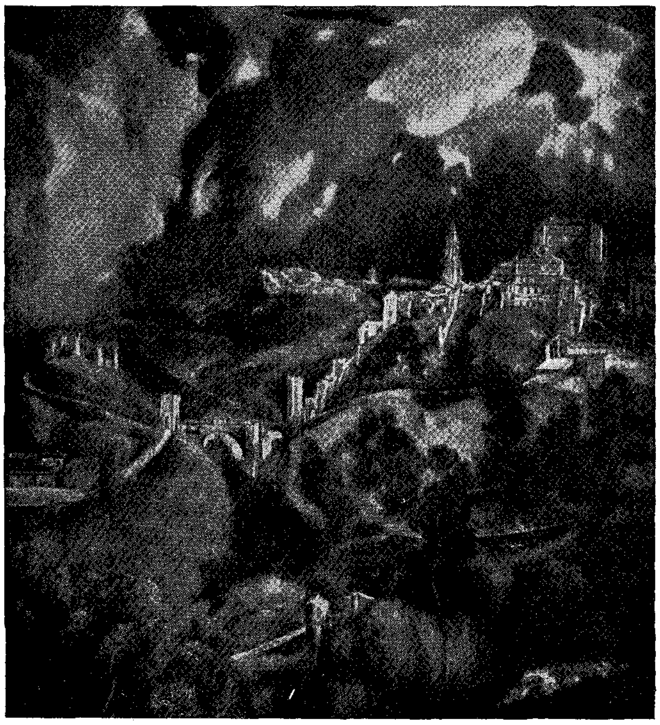
The contrast between El Greco and Goya "is profound," their only point of contrast, as appears from what follows, being their commerce with ideas:

"One used in his pictures a light that never was on land or sea. The other used the familiar light of the world in which he lived. The genuineness of El Greco's mysticism we can not question, however we may speculate as to its ultimate value. Goya's religious emotion, when he brought it into play, was not precisely insincere, but it certainly had no depth, no real force. He, too, like El Greco, lived by ideas, but they were the ideas of a satirist, and an ineffably worldly-wise satirist at that. His art is saturated in intelligence. It is as modern in feeling as it is in technic. There are ten of his paintings in this exhibition, all of them portraits save 'The Women on the Balcony,' which ranks, nominally at any rate, as a subject picture. The distinction would have bored Goya. All his sitters were 'subjects.' That is why his work has such tremendous vitality. It interested him to the point of passion. Style in art is of personality all compact. You can read a man's character in the play of his brush. Goya's history is writ plain across the surfaces of these portraits of his.

"He was an eager, militant creature. The period of social decadence in which he lived enraged but could not disgust or depress him. He looked upon the vicious court with a scorn he would not pretend to disguise, but he painted it with delight and gratitude. For a man of his moods and sardonic, inquiring mind what could have been more welcome than such a mass of raw material? And besides the bad and the weak there were so many figures in Goya's Spain that were, on the surface, merely beautiful. Look at the 'Maria Teresa, Princess of the Peace,' and observe the delicacy with which the painter caresses an exquisite motive. Watch him as he renders the elusive charm of texture in the dresses of 'The Women on the Balcony,' or gives himself up to the sensuous grace of 'The Famous Bookseller of the Calle de las Carretas.' Beauty of form and of color, the magic of light, the dramatic significance of movement—these things find in him truly 'the devouring eye' and a hand itching to translate the thing seen into terms of paint. Goya is of his time, of course, and his portraits are Spanish to the core. His faculty for blending the ease of every-day actuality with a certain stiffness attributable to courtly modes carries us straight back to eighteenth-century Madrid. But in their ruthless psychology and in their peculiar technical brilliancy, which is wreaked upon human nature as upon so much 'still life,' these portraits might have been painted yesterday. There are two reasons why the show ought to prove successful. As a matter of sheer painting, of the stuff that appeals to the artist, it is packed with interest. And in its richness of character, of historical, human elements, the most incurious layman must find it stirring."

THE PLAINTIVE POET

OUR ENGLISH VISITORS come and go with a trail of opinions that excite sometimes serious comment and sometimes only amused silence. When they tell us about ourselves they are no doubt actuated by kindly feelings, but the value of their remarks often lies chiefly in the fact that they thereby tell us so much about themselves. Mr. William Watson has been here and goes away telling in a leading magazine how aggrieved he is that contemporary verse gets such scant appreciation. "Your novelist gets his due reward in this life, your poet, as a rule, does not." Of course, this is far too sweeping a characterization of "your novelist," for some get far more than their "due reward" and many far less. The New York *Evening Post* thinks he is "no doubt right in believing that the novel has badly upset the balance of literary power and that our obsession by it is due to its comparative newness, the type, in anything like its present form, being not yet two centuries old." The poet may be justified, it thinks, if "looking back upon traditions which start with the dayspring of the world," he looks upon the bloated novelist as *nouveau riche*. Mr. Watson's quarrel is not alone with him, however, but with all the agencies that seem to have helped to bloat him. Critics, he thinks, are the main offenders. *The Post* hits off briefly Mr. Watson's five varieties:

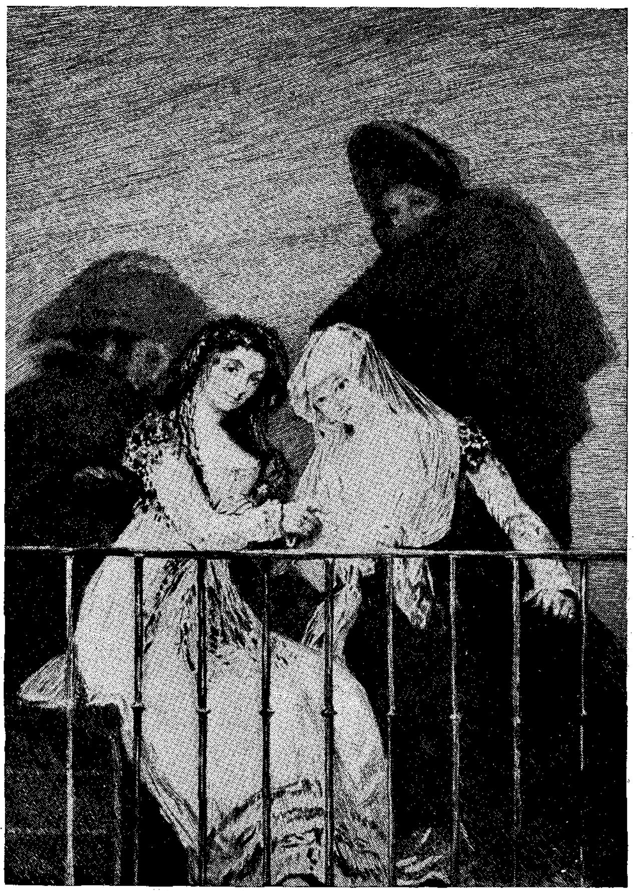


A VIEW OF TOLEDO.

From the painting by El Greco.

The "intense picturesqueness" of the view is attributed to the fact that El Greco observed the scene "with some indefinable 'inner vision,'" not to a "misreading of nature."

"The first has 'a bee in his bonnet,' and will not release it because he finds that it pays to have it there. By him all verse is subjected to the test of some blatant idiosyncrasy. The second 'sets an inordinate value' on factitious simplicity. The third is forever comparing one poet with another. There is, fourthly, the impressionistic critic who is impatient of solid workmanship and croons over every neurotic 'find.' And finally, many critics think poetry is nothing if it is not progressive. 'Is it surprizing,' asks Mr. Watson, 'that the great, serious, clear-headed, and single-minded public, who can enjoy Shakespeare and the Bible, imagine that contemporary poetry has nothing to give them which can in any way illustrate or clarify life—nothing which in any way says to them an intimate and helpful word?'



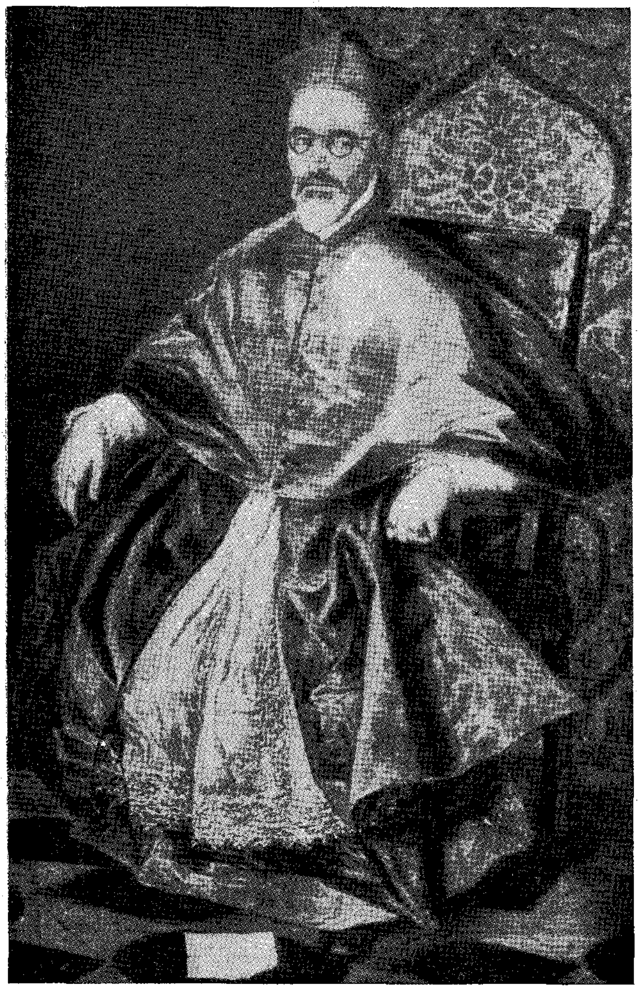
THE WOMEN ON THE BALCONY.

After Goya's painting.

This artist's "faculty for blending the ease of every-day actuality with a certain stiffness attributable to courtly modes carries us straight back to eighteenth-century Madrid."

"Whether or not one consent to these five unlovely categories, it is a commonplace that criticism to-day lacks proper standards. We had supposed, however, that contemporary verse was fostered rather than hindered by the comparison. For certainly it receives far more praise, however unintelligent, than censure, and those who notice it in print are seldom technical scholars given, in the way that Mr. Watson opposes, to comparing every new lyric with Sappho or Herrick. Both in England and this country the tendency has been strong to accept a thing as it is or to exalt it much above its real worth. Precisely what Mr. Watson would have a critic be he does not say, tho there is a pragmatical flavor to his remarks. In effect his reasoning is as follows: In the great stream of life to which the pragmatist willingly commits himself, are a large number of poets, perhaps more than ever before in any one age, and this in itself proves that in the natural course of events poetry has grown to be a mighty element. Nor would the public fail to realize this if it were not for the critic's backward tugging. What is the use of always gazing idealistically and romantically upon the giants of the past, and why not admit that there are plenty of good poets all about us? Instantly upon that admission the readers of verse would vastly increase, and literature would be properly balanced again."

With sentiments of despair Mr. Watson turns from the critics to the public, and, says this journal, "in a way which suggests that he was somewhat infected by our politics during his recent visit." "This nameless judiciary"—meaning the public—he declares, "sitting in permanent session, undistracted by the babble of coteries, is our nearest approach to that ultimate court of literary appeal which we call posterity." Upon which *The Evening Post* remarks:



CARDINAL DON FERNANDO NINO DE GUEVARA.

The works of El Greco, the painter of this canvas, says Charles Ricketts, "look as if they had been painted by torchlight in a dungeon of the Inquisition."

> "It would be interesting to examine the instances where, in the eyes of posterity, the leading critics of an age have been wrong and the majority of the people right. Probably they are not so numerous as is often supposed. Besides, Mr. Watson is not consistent. Else why should he try to discredit contemporary fiction, which is so much read even by those 'who can enjoy Shakespeare and the Bible?' Novels, too, have to combat the critical blight. The only possible advantage which we can see in such an appeal to the people is the chance of its quickening their sense of responsibility toward literature. If they could be led to thresh out the merits of a novel or poem with the earnestness which they often bring to political problems, every one would rejoice—even the critic. But as things stand, popular judgment of literature is haphazard and unmeaning, and therefore no proper court of final appeal. Even granting it were, how could it be registered? The mere buying of a book signifies little; caring enough to steal it might mean more!"

Mr. Watson can not complain of the courtesy with which his views are received and examined. He has not always met the same thing at home. A curious example is at hand from *The Westminster Gazette*, representing the retort of that public whom he arraigns. Apparently he had protested against the term "minor poet," and this answer was forthcoming:

> "To the Editor of the Westminster Gazette:
>
> "Sir—Surely the expression 'minor poets' should be taken in the same sense as 'Minor Prophets,' referring not so much to the importance as to the length of their prophecies. 'Less known' would be more appropriate to apply to such as William Watson or John Davidson, for I doubt if any ordinary man within fifty miles of here ever heard of either of them. Myself, I never read anything of Swinburne's except some scurrilous lines upon Gladstone which appeared in *The Times* in April, 1880, and made me discontinue taking that paper. The fact is that these poets live in a little circle of their own, a sort of 'mutual admiration' society, and the people know little, and care less, about them. Tennyson is very little read among the masses, and Browning is a name unknown. The old poets are still as much read as ever.—Yours, etc., Commonplace.
>
> "Wellington, Somerset, May 4."

RUSSIA'S FOREMOST COMPOSER

RUSSIAN DANCERS, actresses, and orchestras have had their days of triumph here, but Russian opera is slow in finding its way. The Metropolitan Opera stage has seen one or two performances of Tchaikovsky's "Pique-Dame," but Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunow" merely dangled in promise before our eyes this season and then retired to wait for another year. Meantime *Musical America* whets our appetite by giving an account of its composer which shows Moussorgsky the true Slav in temperament and tragic life. The past generation let him die poor, neglected, virtually unknown; but the greatest composers among the present—Rimsky-Korsakoff, Debussy, Hugo Wolff, and Richard Strauss laud his talent. "What Shakespeare was in dramatic poetry, that was Moussorgsky in vocal music," says Debussy. "The Shakespearian breadth and power of his creations are so original that he is still too great to be appreciated even in this generation."

Ivan Narodny, the Russian exile who writes the article in *Musical America*, finds Moussorgsky's music so like Walt Whitman in spirit that "it seems as if there was an intuitive inspirational conversation without words among these two related spirits of one and the same period." Moussorgsky in music, like Whitman in poetry, "broke loose from the conventional way of verse and rhythm." Words and ideas fascinated him "more than rhythm and poetic technic." His musical creed is quoted from one of his own letters, where he says:

> "I do not look at music as at an abstract element of our esthetic emotions, but as at a living art which, going hand in hand with poetry and drama, shall express the various psychological moments of human life and feeling. The academic composers and the people who love music take my work for eccentric and amateurish. This is all because I lack the high academic air and do not follow the old conventional way. But why should I imitate others when there is so much within myself that is my own? My idea is that every tone should express a word. Music to me is a talk without words."

His life was as strange and unconventional as his music. Mr. Narodny sketches it here:

> "Born in 1839, on the country estates of his parents in southern Russia, he inherited his musical gift from his mother and his poetic, original personality from his father. At the age of ten he was sent to a military school at Moscow, where he remained until 1856. Altho his ambition was to give up the military career, his relatives and circumstances forced him to become an officer of the Preobrashensky Guard Regiment in St. Petersburg. His prospects seemed promising, but he could not give up his musical ambitions. Already in 1857 he had begun to take lessons in composition from Gerke and Balakireff and, in 1858, composed his first orchestral work, 'Scherzo,' which was produced two years later by the Imperial Symphony Or-

chestra in St. Petersburg. This work made him acquainted with Balakireff and the rest of the Russian composers of that time.

"In 1859 Moussorgsky resigned from the army with the idea of living for his music alone. Being an artist without any systematic musical education, he soon found himself an outcast. He was treated as a dilettante by the professional musicians and patrons of music, and this closed the way for earning his living by his art and getting his compositions published or produced. The situation made him desperate, and he was glad to get a position as a clerk, first in the Department of Agriculture, but later in the office of the Imperial Comptroller. The salary of a clerk was small, and the work was hard, so that he could compose only during the evenings and festival days. This made him bitter about his future.

"In 1860 Moussorgsky started to write his first opera, 'Marriage,' for which he took the libretto from one of Gogol's plays. This, however, he never finished. A year later he composed 'Intermezzo' and 'Marsh.' But none of his orchestral works, with the exception of the first, was produced during his lifetime. Having composed several piano pieces and concertos with little satisfaction to himself, he decided to devote himself only to vocal music. The period from 1863 till 1875 was the most productive part of his life. During these twelve years he composed his 'Hamletian' songs, ballades, romances, and operas, every one of which is more or less original and hypnotizing in its own way.

"Moussorgsky's masterpieces are his song cycles, 'Where no Sun Shines,' 'Death Dances,' 'Night,' 'Orphan,' 'Vision,' 'Kalistrat,' 'Strannik,' 'Cradle Songs,' and his operas, 'Boris Godunow,' and 'Khovanstchina.' There is hardly a song by any other composer which can have upon a listener such a ghastly hypnotic effect as the above-named works of Moussorgsky. Every chord of them is like a gripping, invisible finger. His cycle of 'Death Dances,' of which 'Trepak' is the most popular, are knocks on the very gates of death, written in the weird rhythm of the old Russian peasant-dance. In this work he makes the listener realize the indifference of nature to an individual human fate.

"'Snow-fields in silence—so cold is the night! And the icy north wind is wailing, brokenly sobbing, as tho a ghastly dirge. Over the graves it is chanting. Lo! O behold! Through the night a strange pair approaches; Death holds an old peasant in his clutches.' Thus he sings in the epilog. The starved peasant is frozen under the snow. But then the sun shines warmer, spring comes into the land. The icy fields change into flourishing meadows, the lark soars to the sky and nature continues its everlasting alternate play as if individual joys and sorrows never existed."

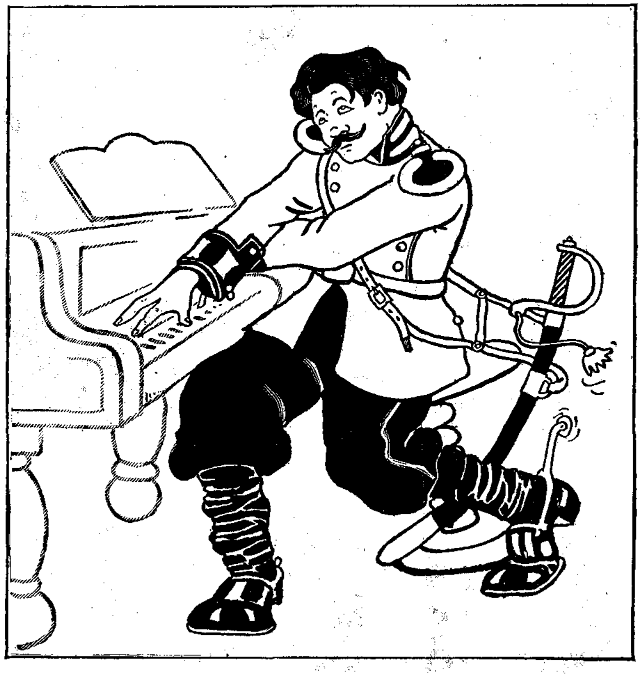
There is more than gloom and tragedy in Moussorgsky's compositions taken by and all. Some of his songs like "Piruskka" and "Po Griby" are "full of exultant joy and buoyant humor." In "Classic" and "Rack" he satirized pedantic classicism "in such ironic chords as could hardly be duplicated." Further:

"In 1870 Moussorgsky finished his opera, 'Boris Godunow,' that was produced four years later in the Imperial Opera House. The libretto of this opera was taken from the play of Pushkin, but Moussorgsky changed it a great deal, leaving much out or adding new scenes, so that, as a whole, it is his own creation. In this work he went against the old classic opera in conception as well as in construction. It is a typically Russian musical play, with all the richness of Byzantine colors, true Slavic atmosphere and characters of the medieval ages. Based on the old Russian history of the time when the adventurous Cossacks played the leading rôle, it stands apart from all ordinary operas. The music is more or less like most of Moussorgsky's songs, an outgrowth of the old folk-songs, folk-dances, and mythologic chants or war-songs. In all the Russian repertoire, 'Boris Godunow' occupies the first place, and since 1908 it has been produced with triumphant success in Germany, France, and Italy. 'Khovanstchina,' the second opera of Moussorgsky, which was finished by Rimsky-Korsakoff, after the death of the composer, is in its libretto far superior to 'Boris Godunow,' because of its more powerful symbolism and pathos, but the music, especially in the last unfinished acts, lacks the originality and grip of his earlier opera. This work mirrors more strikingly the psychology of a nation's life and history in a nutshell than anything written before or later for the stage.

"His perpetual misery, overwork, and thought that his compositions would be hardly understood and recognized during his lifetime made Moussorgsky so gloomy and desperate that he was on the verge of destroying everything he had composed and committing suicide. His only contentment he found in playing his works and in associating with common and poor people in restaurants and tea-houses. He began to hate civilization and everything academic and conventional. Shunning every intelligent circle and society he drifted into melancholy and his health was seriously affected. He died in 1881, in the Nicholaevsky Military Hospital, the very day of his birth, at the age of forty-two and asked the nurse that, instead of a mass in church, his 'Death Dance' be played for him by a few of his admirers."

WHY CENTENARIES?

EVERYBODY has seemed to have his say about Dickens during the recent centenary celebration. But some tired man who didn't wish to talk about the author, yet couldn't keep quiet altogether, speaks up to ask where's the logic of centenaries, anyway? The next sleepy man asks, "Well, why birthdays at all?" And if we try to find the "logic" in any of them, we may soon have to make an end of all our conventions. Mr. W. P. James, who writes literary notes in *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), takes advice of Lewis Carroll and recommends that we simply "take centenaries like the 'Tropics and Zones and Meridian lines' in the 'Hunting of the Snark' as 'purely conventional signs.'" In such matters the only plan is to agree upon a convention and to abide by it. It is possible, nevertheless, to speculate a little further, which he does herewith:



THE WALT WHITMAN OF RUSSIAN MUSIC.

Moussorgsky drawn by himself.

A soldier by profession, he turned composer by predilection, but his own generation let him die poor, neglected, and virtually unknown. We may hear his opera next year.

"It is true, as Mr. Frederic Harrison not long ago urged, that for writers born within the century the centenary of the death would be a better opportunity for critical stock-taking. It has been urged by others that not the physical birth, but the literary birth would be the more fitting date to celebrate—the publication of the first book, or the first book that heralded the advent of a new genius. But, after all, the physical birth is a condition precedent to all other events in an author's career, even his death; and the wisdom of our ancestors is our warrant for celebrating birthdays.

"The date of the literary birth, in fact, would often be a question of controversy. Was Byron born as poet with 'Hours of Idleness' or with the first canto of 'Childe Harold,' of which the centenary is this year? What date should we take for Boswell—the Corsican book or the immortal 'Johnson'?"

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

SOCIAL SERVICE AS VITAL CHRISTIANITY

SOME CLERGYMEN, at the beginning of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, we are told, feared that the social-service section would not be "vitally Christian" in its work. That was a preconception that was not supported by the facts as the movement developed. "When they faced it as it actually appeared," says J. L. Lansing, in *The Survey* (New York), "they were amazed that they had not known that it is and must be vitally Christian." The general plan which has been worked out in the various cities visited by the leaders of the Movement is set forth by Mr. Lansing in these words:

The Church Wants Men
In Her Work for Man
MEN & RELIGION FORWARD MOVEMENT
CIRCUS
POOL
AUCTION SALE

INFORMING NEW YORK OF THE MEN AND RELIGION MOVEMENT.

This sign along Broadway strikes a new note in the brilliant electrical displays of the "Great White Way."

"In each place we have a social-service committee as a part of the local Committee of One Hundred. This committee includes representatives of the Associated Charities, the Children's Aid Society, the Juvenile Court, the district nurses, and other social agencies. We are thus put in intimate and sympathetic relations with these bodies, and we seek to interpret their work and needs to the churches, gaining them recruits from the large number of men in the churches who are not in harness.

"In every city we have one conference of all the social workers. Frequently a hundred attend—in larger cities, twice that number, and even in smaller places never less than eighty. A representative of each tells briefly of his work. We follow with encouragement and suggestions.

"One of the most interesting matters constantly before us has been the coordinating of work in the United or Associated Charities. Where, as in Rochester, N. Y., the plan has been carefully worked out, we tell less-developed cities about it and urge them to write to that city for information.

"In Boise, Ida., we found that Judge Dunbar of the Juvenile Court had been investigating shocking cases of immorality among children. He had brought his facts to the attention of the Committee of One Hundred, and they arranged that he should repeat them to a mass-meeting of 1,100 parents. Judge Dunbar's statement made a powerful and tragic impression. He was followed by our suggestions of a new order of home supervision and public care, protection from ignorance of sex hygiene by teaching, and from harm by supervision. A similar condition existed in Walla Walla, Wash. These cities were no worse than many others, but were honest and courageous in facing their condition. Indianapolis and Toledo, on a larger scale, present a similar problem and a worse condition.

"The men of the country have shown a profound interest in the conditions, causes, and perils of prostitution. The report of the Vice Commission of Minneapolis, the stunning findings of the Chicago Vice Commission, the hearty efforts in these cities, and in Des Moines, Kansas City, and Rochester, to get the facts and enforce the laws, have been features of a very wide-spread awakening. Rochester, since our visit, has eliminated its 'red-light' district.

"Of course, the saloon has everywhere been found to be a prime cause of all kinds of social evils. We have invariably urged the indirect attack upon it by such substitutes as school-centers, comfort-stations, and recreation-centers."

APATHY ABOUT IMMORTALITY

—The passing Easter season brings one religious journal to consider the prevailing temper of the time as one which looks upon immortality as a "dispensable doctrine" or at most an "academic faith." Indifference to immortality is increasingly often described as characteristic of the present age, it observes. "What psychologists but lately pronounced a native and ineradicable instinct of the human mind . . . is now alleged to be disappearing from the temper of a progressive race." *The Interior* (Chicago) advances its own position that the belief "is a motor principle absolutely requisite to the noblest expression of religion in life," but observes:

"Even among Christians it is noted that while immortality as taught in the Scriptures is not denied, the consideration given to it appears continually to diminish.

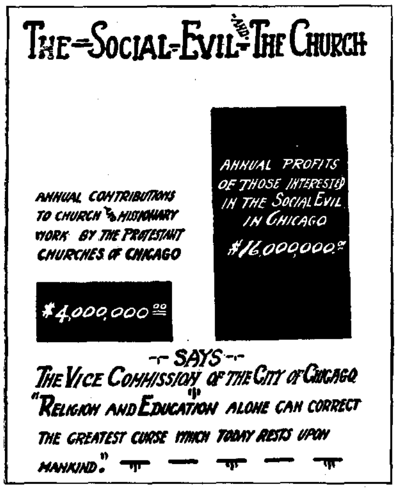
"In this altered disposition many say there is only gain. Eyes taken off the glories of a future paradise are now, we hear, fixt on the necessities of the present sinning and suffering world, and religion in consequence has descended from the detached sphere of celestial anticipations to the far more useful arena of practical mundane service.

"On the whole, the popular assumption is that, even granting the reality of the unseen future, the best wisdom for man in the visible and tangible present is to fill it full of the highest life he knows of here—concerned to make a good record before death and not inquisitive of what shall follow after.

"No doubt thus to concern oneself for present fidelity regardless of future bliss is better than an idle mysticism dreaming of heavenly luxuries to be enjoyed in everlasting languor. But there is something nobler than either.

"It is the soul's calamity if, when dreams of immortal idleness vanish, the vision of immortal life must vanish with it."

CAUSES OF CATHOLIC LOSSES



RELIGIOUS ADVERTISING IN CHICAGO.

A poster based on the report of the Chicago Vice Commission used by McCormick Theological Seminary in awakening the men of the churches to a realization of their responsibility for wrecked lives.

STATEMENTS about leakage from the membership of the Catholic Church have been greatly exaggerated, declares Bishop Canevin, of Pittsburg. He has just completed "an exhaustive examination, historical and statistical, into the losses and gains of the Church in the United States," we are informed by *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee). The results support the Bishop in his optimistic view of the healthy condition of his church, tho losses are acknowledged for which the Bishop finds adequate cause. In the first half of the nineteenth century, he charges, the impediments to growth and the incitements to loss were many. Among them he mentions "the inadequate supply of priests and churches, the want of Catholic schools, the scandals and schisms arising from trusteeism, mixt marriages, intemperance, and the degraded poverty of which it was the cause, the social exclusion, and sometimes the social and political persecution of Catholics; the proselytism of orphans and of men and women of weak faith." One cause in particular is uppermost in Catholic counsels of to-day:

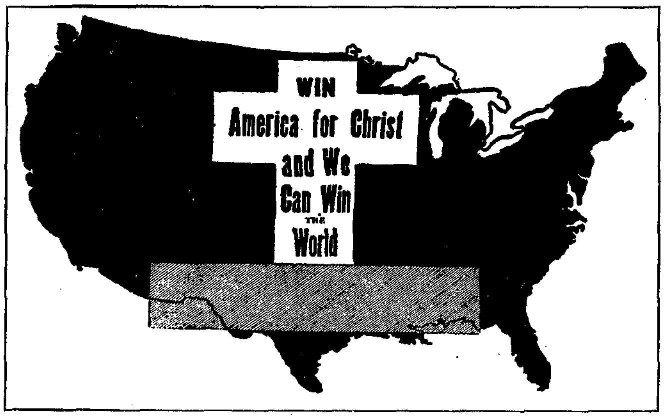
> "The one great source of loss is mixt marriages. To this all the other causes that tend to weaken and destroy faith seem to converge and contribute. Mixt marriages would not be as frequent as they are, if it were not for the facility with which dispensations are obtained, and the want of vigilance, earnestness, and uniformity of practise in striving to prevent the too often unhallowed and disastrous unions."

Another cause of leakage is found in "the absence of a real missionary spirit and training in the education of our Catholic people," says the Bishop. Going on to show how:

> "Zeal and sacrifice for souls are not a special part of their education, as they should be. The result is that immigrants and their children are, in many places, neglected because there is no Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, or society of lay catechists, to seek them out and bring them to the church, encourage them by kindness, instruct them in their religion, and minister to them freely until they have learned to contribute in their turn to the support of religion.
>
> "With the increasing number of priests, educated and ordained for our dioceses, and our parochial schools rapidly growing and improving, the future of our Catholic people presents no problem that can not be solved, with the exception of the descendants of a few races, which, as has been explained, send many immigrants to this country who are Catholics in name only.
>
> "The Belgian and Latin race immigrants, as a body, are lamentably ignorant of the truths of religion, and utterly devoid of the zeal and loyalty to the Church which is characteristic of the humble immigrants from other lands, who welcome the coming of a priest, travel long distances to fulfil their religious duties, and contribute generously from their scanty wages to erect and support churches and schools. The Italians, in particular, from their poverty, lack of religious education, indifference, and apathy toward the Church, are a favorable field for proselytizers, who, by presents, favors, imitations of Italian customs and traditions, entertainments, clubs, and other devices, endeavor to attract them to their schools and missions and win them over to Protestantism.
>
> "If the conversions recorded in baptismal registers of the United States since 1790 could be set against the losses of the Church in the same period, on which side would the balance fall?
>
> "We do not know how many have been gained to the Church in the last one hundred years by conversion, but the gain has been great, greater than in any country in Europe. Some parishes are largely composed of converts and the descendants of converts. I am loath to believe that our losses have been greater than our gains, especially when we consider that while less than one hundred years ago Catholics were one in fifty of the population, they are now more than one in six."

RECRUITING FOR THE MINISTRY

THE CALL TO PREACH has usually been regarded and accepted as a mystical converse between the intending minister and God. Not long since *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) seemed to take the matter out of its purely mystical setting by asking if there be any "church in any community that is actually engaged in any way in securing the best men for the ministry." A reply comes from Canada telling of methods suggested by the army-recruiting service and naming the organization of ministerial candidates "The Order of Recruits for the Ministry." The Rev. George E. Ross, while at Charlottestown, Prince Edward Island, launched the movement after feeling that the greatest problem facing the church then as now was how to secure men for the pulpit. In regular attendance upon his church were a great number of young men, and he began by presenting the claims of the ministry, "and made an appeal for men and the very best men available." In course of time he sought to ascertain the effect of his words and found a response in "eleven of the finest fellows in the congregation." They met to confer on the subject, and "after due consideration all decided to study for the ministry." Subsequent appeals added five more, then six others. Mr. Ross takes up the story:



ONE OF PITTSBURG'S SIGNS.

A Men and Religion poster drawn to show the number of Protestants (white space on the map), Roman Catholics (shaded), and those "without religious profession" (black), including twelve million children. The Jews seem to have been overlooked.

> "With twenty-two such men answering the Master's call it was important that something should be done by way of organization that might band them together and afford them every encouragement as they continued their preparatory course.
>
> "The suggestion came like an inspiration to the writer and 'The Order of Recruits for the Ministry' was founded in January, 1910. A constitution was adopted setting forth the purpose of the order, *viz.*, to 'promote the fellowship of young men in connection with Zion Church who have been called of God to devote their lives to the Christian ministry; to encourage all who are considering the claims of the ministry; keep in touch with each of its members throughout his preparatory school and

college course.' Each recruit was duly registered. Wherever he might be he was required to report at least annually to the president of the order by letter and the president to write to him. Thus continuous communication would be maintained between the order and its membership and prove to be an inspiration to all. The idea at once was favorably received. The very existence of the order kept constantly before the congregation the need and the call for men. The very finest quality of young men responded, and before the year ended the enrolment of recruits in Zion Church numbered thirty-two.

"Since then the writer has become the pastor of Knox Church, Goderich, in western Ontario. Here, too, the appeal has been made and the strong and urgent claims of the ministry presented. Eleven fine young men have responded to the call and Chapter Two of the Order of Recruits has been organized.

"In the Presbytery of Huron a Presbyterial Order has been formed and a standing committee on recruits has been appointed. Other presbyteries and congregations are doing likewise. The movement is likely to reach the whole church. Already it is inspiring the church to action in appealing for men. The response is certain if the church is in earnest. The order is adaptable to any denomination and ere long may well become an important factor in solving the greatest problem of the day."

Some of the paragraphs of the constitution are:

"I. This organization shall be known as 'The Order of Recruits for the Ministry.'

"II. The object of the order shall be to promote the fellowship of young men in connection with Knox Presbyterian Church, Goderich, Ontario, who have been called of God to devote their lives to the Christian ministry; to encourage all who are considering the claims of the ministry; and by correspondence to keep in touch with each of its members throughout his preparatory school and college course.

"IV. A register shall be duly prepared and kept by the standing president or secretary in which shall be entered from time to time the names of those who become members of the order. It shall also contain a statement of age, birthplace, parents' names, home address, and present address of every member, and any facts of special interest in the life and work of each.

"V. The president or secretary shall correspond annually with every absent member of the order, and every member shall report himself annually to the president or secretary, so that continuous communication may be maintained with every member until the completion of his theological course.

"VII. One Sabbath of April in each year shall be recognized in Knox Church as a special time for presenting to the congregation the claims of theological education; and an appeal shall then be made to the young men who have dedicated their lives to Christ to consider seriously the need of recruits for the ministry and the call of God thereto."

GOOD POINTS OF THE MISSIONARY

MR. CHESTERTON says he "loves missionaries." Loves them, that is, in a Pickwickian sense, tho he calls it "its most mystical and transcendent sense." He doesn't "like them." Who could? he asks. But he has "a real spiritual sympathy with them, such as one has with any one who is, upon the whole, making a good fight; and who is, upon the whole, misrepresented." He shows us in his causerie in *The Illustrated London News* that he believes in missionaries and thinks he could find out from them, if they could only be made to speak out, whether China is really converted to a republic or not. He bolsters up his faith in them first of all by combating the charges most commonly brought against them. "It is said, for instance, that they cause wars." Mr. Chesterton is untroubled by this accusation, for that much "could be said of all idealists, from Judas Maccabæus to Jean Jacques Rousseau; from pilgrims in Palestine to pure-minded patriots in Virginia." When it is further said that "they underrate and misunderstand the other creeds with which they come in contact," the answer simply is that "this also is true of all enthusiasts." The "curious crisis in modern China" furnishes the writer with "a particular reason at this particular moment for saying a word for the missionary."

"It is because the missionary is the isolated and perhaps accidental representative of a principle now ignored over nearly the whole of our planet. He is, I do not doubt, often blundering, often bigoted, often simply heretical—which means wrong. But he is the last representative left of the idea of changing a community from the inside: of changing it by changing the *minds* of its citizens. Or, rather (to preserve free will, the only basis of political freedom), to get the citizens themselves to change their minds; there are plenty of people here in England, too, whose minds seem to want changing. Missionaries do try to alter society from the inside; while all statesmen and sociologists, reactionary and revolutionary, old-fashioned and new-fashioned, try to change it from the outside. I have no theological sympathy with that sort of evangelical missionary who is said to cause trouble in many colonies and dependencies, and interrupt our imperial destiny. But, tho the alternative would be agony, I think I would almost rather be the evangelical than the imperialist. I would rather fall into foreign trouble for some sort of enthusiasm than provoke or avoid it on mere commercial calculation. I would prefer (like a mere missionary) to be forced to fight because I had failed to persuade, rather than (like the ordinary imperialist) be forced to persuade because I had most conspicuously failed to fight."

Journalists have told a great deal about China, but Mr. Chesterton is not disposed to put much faith in them. The thing he wishes to know only the missionaries can tell him. We read:

"The Chinese convert, perhaps stupidly, perhaps crazily, perhaps corruptly, did at least individually transfer his personal allegiance from one thing to another. If all other Chinamen did the same, the soul of the people would take a new turning. China is a republic, we are told. But is the Chinaman a republican? Unless the Chinaman is a republican, China is not a republic.

"I am like all other journalists in the fact that I write about what I don't understand. I am unlike all other journalists in the fact that I admit that I don't understand it. In this case, like Socrates and Miss Dartle, I only ask to be informed. It may be that every individual Chinaman, throughout a continent larger than Europe, really recites the clear rules of Rousseau and the civic patriotism which has made the small republics of the West. It may be that there are already three of those funny little square-painted letters, like sketchy propositions in Euclid, standing for the words 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.' It may be that every yellow coolie can explain the principle of self-government. It may be that every man with a pigtail has perfected himself in parliamentarism. I hear the pigtail is to be cut off. So is parliamentarism. It is even more probable that the Chinaman, like the Russian, is really democratic and always has been, by means of little communes and local self-government. It is even more probable that he will go on being democratic or undemocratic in his own way; paying just about the amount of attention to Peking that Macbeth or Offa or Brian Boru would have paid to Byzantium. The Chinese revolution may, perhaps, not have happened at all; or happened thousands of years ago. Perhaps China was always a republic."

It is time we protested, this English journalist thinks, "against this modern tendency to make a republic without having converted anybody to republicanism." For—

"Turkey was turned into a complete British Constitution; and immediately began to butcher and ravish the Albanians. Portugal was turned into a pure republic; and instantly fired off guns at all the workmen who had the impudence to go on strike. All over the world to-day we can find the same futile and yet arrogant deception; the notion of a popular government which has no sort of support from the populace. Small cliques now proclaim a republic, just as in the intrigues of Henry VI. or Edward VI. small cliques used to proclaim a king.

"That is why I want my friend the missionary back again. I need hardly say that I want him to convert people to the right creed; that is, to my creed. But I want to know something more than that Chinamen have lost their pigtails. I am interested in their heads and not their hair. And I ask for some ordinary missionary to tell me, not merely whether Chinamen have been converted to Christianity, nor even whether Chinamen have been converted to republicanism; but whether Chinamen have, in real truth, been converted to anything at all."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

DICKENS AS AN EDITOR*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

Not the least valuable result of the many centenary celebrations which the world is enjoying these days, thanks to Nature's prodigality in genius in the early years of the nineteenth century, is the opportunity they afford the possessors of hitherto unpublished collections of letters to make them public. However satisfied the admirers of genius may be with the explication of distinguished personages by their official biographers, or with their own revelations of that part of themselves which they choose to reveal in their autobiographies, there is a certain naive pleasure that comes to the reader of letters, not primarily designed for publication, in which the writer unconsciously records himself; or, at least, turns a side-light upon subtle phases of his character which for all its intensity the spot-light of the biographer or the autobiographer fails to bring forth from the shadows. It is a human weakness to look over another man's shoulder at what he is reading, and there are few of us who do not take an interest in the epistolary communications from one person to another which relate to matters that are not in any sense our own business; and it has been a habit of publishers for as long a time as the gild has existed to spread before the public eye correspondences never specially designed for its edification whenever and wherever they could lay their hands upon them. Sometimes the reader, if he be a particularly sensitive sort of spirit, rises up from the perusal of these things with an uneasy sense of having intruded upon something not intended for his eye—as in the case of the Browning letters, for instance, published some years ago; missives of so intimate a character between two rare natures as to make it seem almost a sacrilege to permit their publication, and from the reading of which one reader at least retired with an uncomfortable feeling that he had unwittingly allowed himself to be transformed for the moment into a Peeping Tom. In the main, however, the liking for such contributions to our literature is not to be deprecated, and where no confidences of a particularly sacred nature are violated, and the publication serves only to throw new light upon an interesting figure, no more harm is done than was inflicted upon Dr. Johnson by that prince of reporters, James Boswell, or upon Goethe by that faithful echoer of his daily talk, Eckermann; to both of whom their respective heroes spoke with such a lack of reserve that we feel in reading the report of their conversations that we are getting at first hand a very intimate, almost private, view of their distinguished personalities.

Among the harmless and edifying contributions to epistolary literature brought out by these various recent centenaries, none is more interesting than the collection of letters written by Charles Dickens to William Henry Wills, his assistant in the editorship of *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*, just published under the title of "Charles Dickens as Editor." Mr. Wills, with a prevision as to their value and interest entitling him to a higher rank than that of a mere subeditor, kept his chief's letters intact, and, after various bequeathments to successive members of the Wills family, they passed into the hands of Mr. Robert C. Lehmann, Wills's grandnephew, himself a valued present-day contributor to many British periodicals, the author of several works of merit, including a charming volume of memoirs entitled "Memories of Half a Century," and perhaps best known in this country as an attractive gentleman who came here some years ago to teach Harvard students how to win Phi Beta Kappa rank in the science of aquatics.

It is owing to Mr. Lehmann's complaisance that we are permitted to read the things that Dickens wrote under cover of Her Majesty's mails to his great-uncle, and very pleasant and revealing reading it is. As one runs along through the years covered by this correspondence, and notes the great scope of the novelist's activities, one marvels more and more at the amount of work Dickens was daily capable of accomplishing. A glance at our shelves, where his published writings stand in monumental array, would seem to indicate that in them alone lay labor enough for any ordinary day of twenty-four hours' length, through a span of years equivalent in number to those of Charles Dickens; but in these letters we see from the side-lines, as it were, where they permit us to stand, that just as he novelized when writing novels, so did he really edit when he assumed the functions of an editor. His was not a case of subletting a great name for the purpose of exploiting a new periodical. He was not even merely a contributing editor, but an ever-watchful, vigilant, militant chief to whom no detail of management was too insignificant for his personal attention, and one derives from a perusal of this volume a picture of an unfamiliar phase of his usefulness that could hardly have been brought out so vividly in any other way. We seem to see him in action, as he was himself, and not merely as he appeared to others. The picture, indeed, is so vivid, and the implications as to an editor's real duties are so clearly intimated, that one might almost wish to see this book adopted as a part of the course of instruction in one of our newly established schools of journalism. In these days of multifarious pub-

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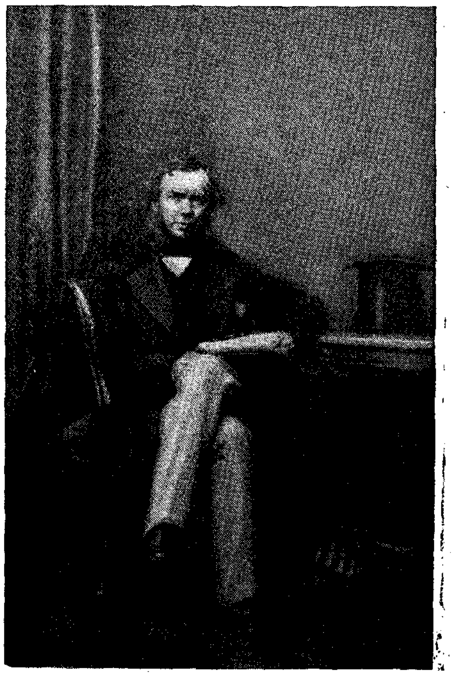
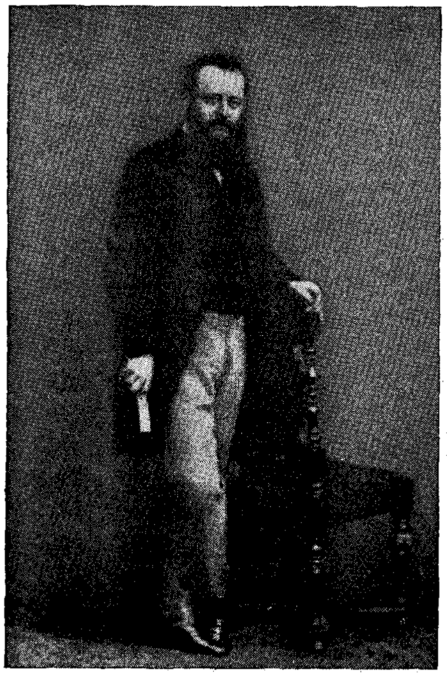
* **Charles Dickens as Editor:** Being letters written by him to William Henry Wills, his subeditor. Chosen and edited by R. C. Lehmann of *Punch*. Crown, 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. $3.25 net.



From "Charles Dickens as Editor."

WILLIAM HENRY WILLS,

For nearly twenty years Dickens' subeditor.



WILKIE COLLINS,

One of Dickens' chief contributors.

CHARLES DICKENS.

lications there is not lacking ground for a suspicion that to some practitioners of the art of editing the prevailing conception of an editor is that of a sort of man with a hoe, or a rake, whose chief duty is to act as a species of literary croupier on an editorial roulette-table, raking in enough material irrespective of its quality or its character to fill a specified number of pages in a given time. The idea of pursuing a special policy involving aggressive initiative on the editor's part, or of laying down a particular plan of action and giving it direction, does not always seem to be the prevailing one in the editorial rooms of some of our valued contemporaries, and where such a condition exists it is refreshing, and would be more than valuable to those most concerned, to look upon Dickens' methods as models which it were desirable to follow. From the outset the letters show that Dickens had marked out definite lines of usefulness for *Household Words*. It is designed to do one certain thing, and both editor and subeditor go at it hammer and tongs to produce the result sought for. The letters teem with suggestions for articles on all sorts of subjects from "A Saturday Night in London" to "The Distribution of Titles in England." Concerning the latter he writes under date of August 22, 1851: "I want a great paper done. It would be a very remarkable thing to take a list of the House of Peers, the list of baronets and knights, and (without personality) divide the more recent titles into classes, and ascertain what they were given for. How many chemists, how many men of science, how many writers, how many aldermen. How much intellect represented. How much imagination. How much learning. How much expression of the great progress of the country. How much of railway construction, of electric-telegraph discovery, of improvements in machinery, of any sort of contribution to the happiness of mankind. How much soldiering. How much law. I think this well done would make a prodigious impression. And if you get a powerful array of the facts together, plainly stated for my use, I will do the paper, and (I feel confident) with great advantage to us, and to the question." This is illuminating as bearing upon the thoroughness with which his suggestions were presented, to say nothing of the great human interest of the stories constantly presenting themselves to his mind.

In many instances we find Dickens practically rewriting whole stories in order that their virtues may be availed of without having their weaknesses conflict with the policy of the enterprise. Now and then we get sparkling little flashes of the man's human side which are most appealing. He is particularly amusing in his epithets. A certain statement is "unmitigated gammon." Nothing more vivid in characterization ever came from his pen than his lines to Wills in respect to a contribution by an author whose name is unfortunately deleted, "which," writes Dickens, "for imbecility, carelessness, slovenly composition, relatives without antecedents, universal chaos, and *one absorbing whirlpool of jolterheadedness*, beats anything in print and paper I have ever 'gone at' in all my life!" He has an eye even for reversed commas, as well as for niceties of such a sort as this, for instance: when, writing critically of an article by George Augustus Sala, he observes that "nobody can for a moment suppose that 'sporting' amusements are the sports of the *people*—the whole gist of the best part of the description is to show that they are the amusements of a peculiar and limited class." What a boon it would be to readers of to-day if some of our editors would realize this fact! The breakfast-table would be spared many a groaning weight of drivel of a peculiarly depressing sort were the vulgarities of the average sporting-page, written for an imaginary *people*—as imaginary, indeed, as the *peepul* of the politician—omitted from our newspaper press, or, at least, rendered less offensively conspicuous by the cutting out of all the non-essentials, and banalities in phrase and picture.

Here and there we find the great heart of Dickens revealing itself in material charities as fully as in the masterpieces from his pen that painted for us the pathos of life, and in many instances brought about sadly needed reforms of intolerable conditions. Again and again he instructs his subeditor to pay out on his account sums large and small to relieve distress, as in the course of the day's work it has been brought to his attention, not in a maudlin, sentimental way, either, but in a delicate, kindly fashion designed to avoid hurting the *amour propre* of the beneficiary.

Other known traits of Dickens' personal character abundantly reveal themselves throughout. His love of nature; his fascinated interest in the daily life of the masses; his quick sympathy with all good causes; his humor; his hatred of hypocrisy and impatience of imposture—all the qualities that went into the make-up of this most human of men spring out at one from the letters, and between the lines thereof, as they run on through their sequence of twenty-four years, combining to make as engaging, and in a sense as complete, a picture of the great novelist as has yet been added to the stores of our Dickensiana.

Dickens lovers everywhere owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Lehmann for taking them into his confidence, and letting them enjoy with him the rare pleasures of this familiar, even tho official, correspondence; as well as to the publishers who have given a physical form to the collection in every way worthy of the letters themselves.

MR. CABOT'S BOOK ON NORTHERN LABRADOR

Cabot, William Brooks. In Northern Labrador. Illustrated. Cloth, 8vo, 292 pp., appendix. Boston: R. G. Badger.

Here is a book of exploration and adventure which is also literature. From 1903 onward nearly or quite every summer has found Mr. Cabot, a sportsman and man of culture, visiting Labrador and wandering—yet wandering definitely—in the almost unknown wilds of northern Labrador, undergoing such exertions and hardships as would daunt ordinary mortals in that lust of knowledge of the place and the people which inspires the conscientious explorer. Sometimes he was alone, but more often had some friend with him as well as such uncertain help as could be hired among the coast people. He used his own canoe, and did wonders with the frail craft in coast waters, the wild ocean itself, as well as in the lakes and streams of the interior. Nothing is more astonishing in his experiences than the canoeing, and no part of the story comes nearer poetry than the narrative of some of the author's lone voyages in the northern night. He carried a rifle, but it was for game as food, not for the pleasure of the chase, for which, indeed, there seems little opportunity, unless one is seeking trophy-heads of caribou. Fishing-tackle, however, is not only a necessity of life, but gives excellent sport, for great trout and namaycush abound, and salmon throng many streams. Yet an abundance of condensed civilized provisions are necessary to health and success.

Mr. Cabot was eager to explore the unmapped hinterland, to find the sources of the rivers whose mouths only were known, and to locate properly the lakes known only by vague report, and the paths by which natives were reputed to cross the peninsula to the Hudson Bay coast. But even this geographical quest seems to have been secondary in his mind to the learning of the nature and home of the Indians (Naskapi) of the interior. Annually small parties came to the coast to sell their furs for trade-goods; but they were so feared and hated by the Eskimos and half-breeds of the littoral, that almost nothing was known of whence or how they came. This problem was solved. Mr. Cabot found the Indians (he could speak their language—an Algonkian dialect—to some extent), made friends with them, visited their villages, photographed them at home and on the march, and added a chapter to American ethnology.

The story he writes of all this is extremely interesting. No book on Labrador equals it as something to be read. The joy of the appreciative explorer and naturalist glows in every page. The weird attraction of the north is felt by the reader from paragraph to paragraph. The hardship is plain, but the spirit which endured and rose buoyant over the trials and risks, is plain too. Labrador is a cold and dreary region of water and ice, fretted rivers, wind-lasht lakes, and barren hills, only yesterday, as it were, released from the grinding pressure of arctic glaciers; yet it has inspiring beauties to the appreciative eye. One is tempted to quote extensively, but a single sample must suffice:

> "When at last the weather turned fine the invitation of it became too much, and of an afternoon I rowed for Davis Inlet. Beyond the Cape Islands is a stretch of flat shoals, and before I quite got my bearings a long sweeper gathered, broke, and ran by with a wicked scream. Anything but flat shoals and a swell on a falling tide! These occasional reminders are chastening. But it was a different matter now from working slowly along with one paddle, the butt of everything that came. Now the sure ability to pull away from any lee shore, to drive, if slowly, into a white-topped sea, put a new face on things. One needs to feel the master in such matters. There was no more wondering whether I was gaining or going back, no more desperate holding to the gusts that strove to broach. Now only the easy swing to the oars; there was no swerving, the canoe ran true. . . . . .
>
> "It is the sounds, perhaps, more than the sights, that rouse one dreaming along through the spaces of these endless mirrored days. They simulate more familiar ones. The raven's first croak may come through the rippling of the dividing bow as the distant bark of a dog that is not; the 'wailing waby's lonely cries,' from desolate bays, as the voice of some forsaken

(*Continued on page 820*)

Why the Brush never touches the Can

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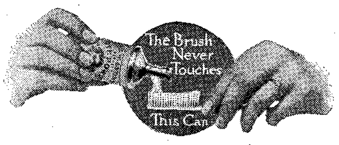
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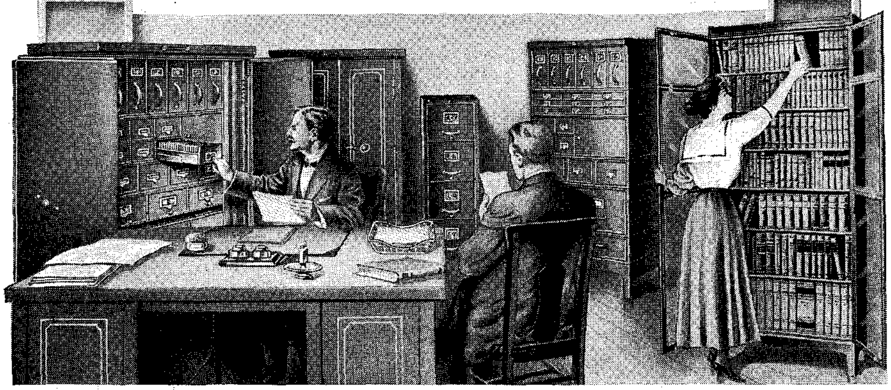

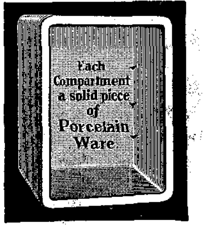
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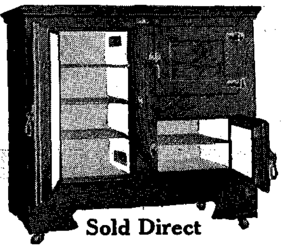


REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 818)

animal afar. From somewhere ahead comes a perfect human hail 'Ah! There!' —and one turns involuntarily to see who has called, but it is only a pair of the great blackbacks that have launched from some high nesting-place and come in apprehension to meet and protest their misgivings. Strange it is to have revealed the undreamed pairing-time vocabulary of this beautiful but silent winter visitor of our shores. From my diary: 'The great saddle-back gulls hailed from a distance, anxious for their young on the islands, and wheeling over with a surprizing vocabulary of protesting and ejaculatory sounds: "Aaa-ha! Aaali! Guk! Kuk! Huh! Ooh!" all in a distrest voice, harsh yet plaintive. They might be saying, "We can't do anything if you come! We can't do anything, we can't help it, but we can't help protesting! Ooh!" and their careworn cries go on. They are beautiful large gulls, white below and soft black-gray above; one would never expect their forlorn intonations.' . . . . . .

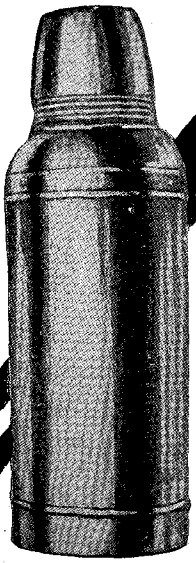
"There was wolf and deer talk in the evening. Sam told about a deer-chase he and Abram had, using a kometik and dogs. They 'brown' them in the bunch with their repeating rifles, while the sled is going. A large stag slowed up as the sled came on, as if to save getting out of breath, stood erect on his haunches, and held his two fore hoofs upright, then clapped them together with great force and sound. His nostrils opened and he blew jets of steam into the cold air with great fury. Holding his large split hoofs upright he snapt the halves together with a loud cracking. At the demonstration the leading dog shied off; the second leader jumped for the stag, and by a blow from one hoof was laid out motionless. The other hoof had followed, for the deer struck right and left, but the second blow missed because the dog was already down. The team stood off after that. In this manner, say the hunters, the old stags kill wolves. A Cree hunter has told me of having a woodland caribou he was chasing stop in the same way in time to tread down the snow around him and have room in which to fight."

SPRING FICTION

Andrews, Mary Raymond Shipman. The Counsel Assigned. Pp. 43. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1912. 50 cents.

Every one enjoys listening to any new story about our American idol—Abraham Lincoln—and every new anecdote is welcomed by an admiring public. "The Counsel Assigned" is another of those vivid sketches, by the author of "The Perfect Tribute," illustrating Lincoln's quiet methods and the depth of his sympathy even in a case involving great self-sacrifice on his part. The local setting of the story is graphically pictured and the narrative introduced in the most natural manner, concerning itself with an episode during Lincoln's candidacy for election to Congress, when he left his constituents on the day when he was to have delivered a much-advertised speech, to walk many miles into the country and to defend a lad—a mere child—charged with serious crime, simply because he had once received kind treatment from the lad's parents. His unique conduct of the case and the power of his methods will warm the heart of the reader. It is a tender tribute, a sympathetic narrative.

(*Continued on page* 822)



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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 820*)

Böhme, Margarete. The Department Store. Pp. 466. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. 1912. $1.30.

This novel is out of the ordinary and deals more seriously than the usual romance with vital problems of real life from a socialistic or altruistic standpoint. Ethel Mayne has translated it from the German of Margarete Böhme, but the underlying theories are quite as applicable to this country as to Germany. All the well-worn arguments for and against consolidation of the interests of capital and the obliteration of the small dealer are used and illustrated by the story and the author's greatest mistake is in trying to make the plot cover too many conditions.

Joshua Müllenmeister is the head of "the Department Store," and it is his method, his family, and his friends that become involved in the toils of the dramatic development, sometimes uplifting, sometimes disagreeably sordid. The author expresses quite clearly her ideas of American business methods as compared with the German: "We feel ideals; they [Americans] live them. They don't dream impossibilities, they take the world and humanity as they find them; but within the attainable, they set the aim so high that they often enough reach, nay! pass, the boundaries of what we think the possible." Some of the notions about the improvements to be made in store government are not startlingly new, but all are worth thoughtful consideration: "A pension fund? what is the use of pensions if the chiefs choose to send you packing a year before you're qualified for one? If you're going to make claims, claim the amelioration of the dismissal clauses in your contracts." The story possesses both quantity and quality, a little too much of the former, perhaps, but it is a good story and well told.

Chester, George Randolph. Five Thousand an Hour. Pp. 367. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1912. $1.25.

Mr. Chester's style rarely changes—it doesn't need to, he is so wholly entertaining, and his situations are so appealing. The book is breezy, even slangy, frankly exaggerated, but told with such a convincing style that the reader does not stop to question the logical or plausible outcome of the conditions. Only the man who invented the complications involving the characters could find a satisfactory solution for them, but the melodramatic originality is great fun, and we get quite excited following *Johnny Gamble* in his effort to make a million before a certain date so that he can win the beautiful *Constance Joy*. *Johnny* is lovable just because he is so genuine and reliable, or, as the villain says, "To begin with you're square, and that is the biggest stroke of luck that can happen." The characters are typically American—perhaps United States would be a better term—the action is swift and the conclusion most satisfactory.

Matthews, Brander. Vistas of New York. Decorated cloth, 12mo, pp. 242. Illustrated. New York: Harper and Brothers. $1.25 net.

A pretty package of a dozen more pretty stories—sketches, rather—of the phases of life in the city which is *the* city for Americans. With a touch light and sure, in that graceful speech which this artist in English knows so well how to use, these stories reveal the brighter, daintier aspects of city life, only hinting at the solid, perhaps sordid, basis upon which they rest. Thus they make—as have their predecessors—a delightful book for a comfortable and leisurely hour.

NATURAL HISTORY AND GARDENING

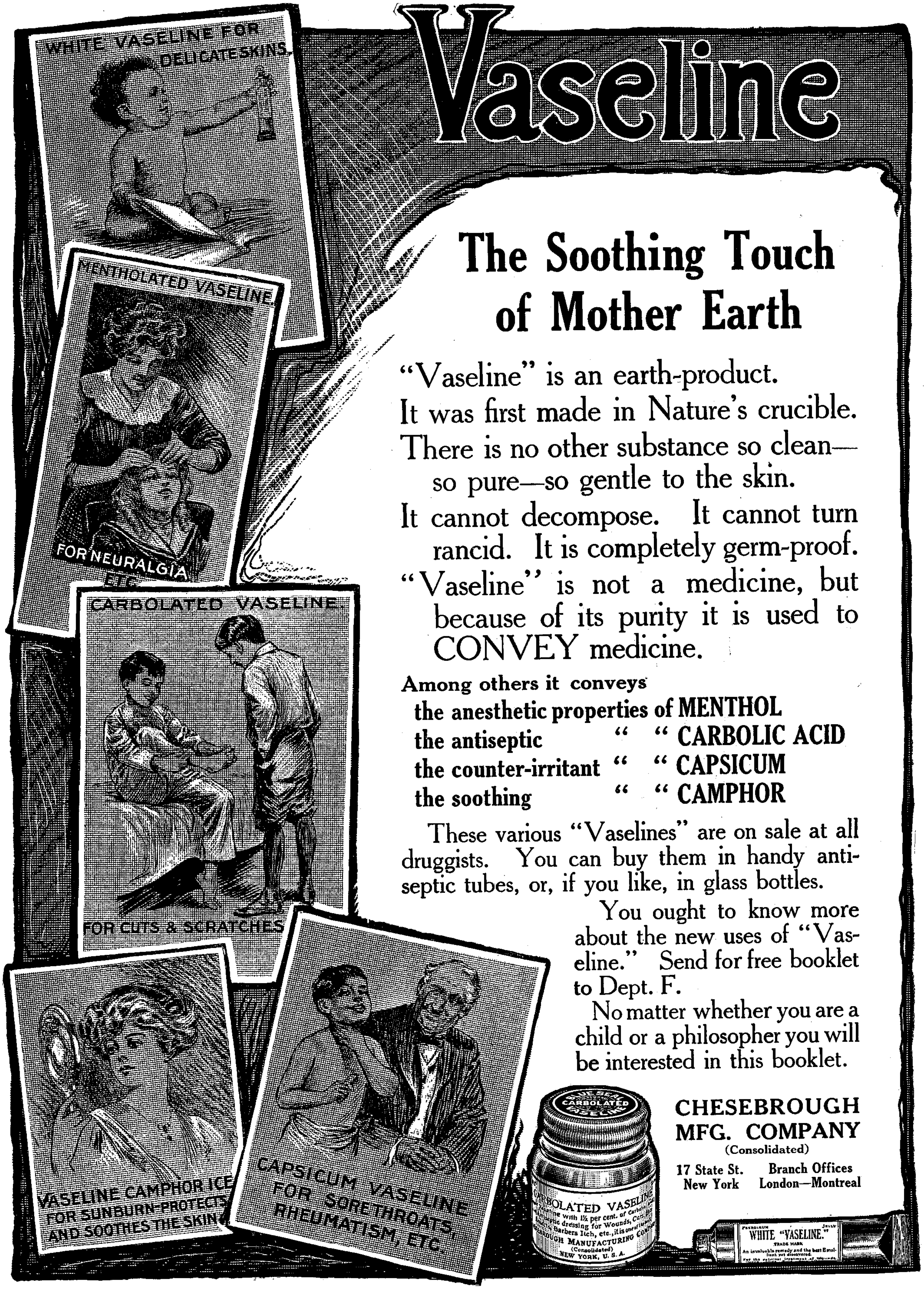
Fabre, J. Henri. The Life and Lore of the Insect. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Decorated cloth, 12mo, pp. 262. Profusely illustrated. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. 1911. $1.75.

The French long ago led the world, and perhaps still lead it in the faculty of presenting scientific facts with imaginative charm, so that their essays often have true literary grace without inaccuracy or undue exaggeration of statement. A pleasing example of this, classic among entomologists, is the writing of Mr. Fabre, which now extends to ten volumes in his own language, and may not yet be finished, for altho born in 1823 Mr. Fabre is still living in Provence, where most of his observations have been made. The present volume is a selection from these two or three hundred essays, containing a retranslation of some and the addition of others, so that the book is practically new. Fabre's studies of ants are famous, and form a volume by themselves, so that they will not be found here; but the present essays include the whole history of the sacred beetle (scarab) and of various other beetles, weevils, leaf-rollers, burrowing-bees (*Halicti*) and—a little outside of the range—an account of the scorpion of southern Europe in regard to which so much traditional superstition is rife among the peasantry. Altho all the examples actually studied here are European, yet they are representative of groups of insects of which species occur in the United States possessing the same characteristics and habits, except, of course, the scorpions. The book is, therefore, profitable as well as delightful to the American reader, and a most excellent one for a boy or girl who is interested, or ought to be, in natural history. The scores of admirable illustrations enliven the book and assist the reader; and the animated style makes the whole as interesting as a novel. One would like to quote paragraphs to illustrate this charm of style; and almost any page would furnish them. It is no wonder that so good a critic as Maeterlinck should say of Fabre that he "is one of the most profound and inventive scholars and also one of the purest writers, and, I was going to add, one of the finest poets, of the century that is just past."

Hobbs, William Herbert. Earth Features and their Meaning: an Introduction to Geology for the Student and the General Reader. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 506. Profusely illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3 net.

This is primarily a college text-book and arranged for study; but it is one which should be in the library of any one who cares for geology and cares to be able to read in the landscape the history of the vicissitudes which the region under observation has undergone. To be able to do so is to increase immensely the interest of a landscape; and knowing the facts here presented—the cultural work of glaciers, volcanic eruptions, and displace-

(*Continued on page 824*)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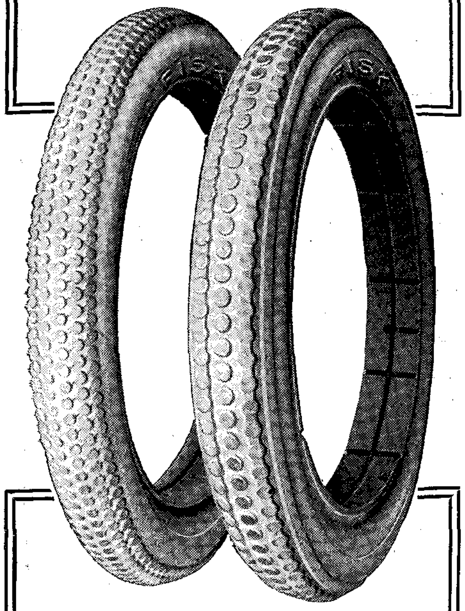

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 822)

ments of earthquakes, running water, the wearing of the sea, or the smaller but more incessant action of frost and wind, etc.—each scene takes on a new meaning. It is, so to speak, the romance of structural geology, and, under such guidance as this volume furnishes, its study may become a fascinating and enlarging pursuit of the mind, for the amateur as well as the professional engineer or geologist.

Blatchley, W. S. Woodland Idyls. Cloth, pp. 242. Illustrated. Indianapolis: Nature Publishing Co. $1.10.

Mr. Blatchley is already known by several small books of outdoor essays which treat of scenes and "reveries" in the Mississippi Valley and along the Florida coast. He is not a specialist, nor a theorist, nor a pedant, but a man who is widely intimate with nature in his region and cares less for scientific precision than for the thoughtful impression he receives as he strolls about and desires to communicate to you. There is, indeed, less of the facts of observation in this book than in some of his previous ones, as compared with suggestion; and to some minds the suggestion will lean to the sentimental too much for their taste—a defect (if it be one) emphasized by a curiously twisted manner of expressing the sentiment. For example, speaking of the return of a certain family of birds after their first winter in the South:

> "Then back with the sun to the vicinity of their thicket of prickly ash will they travel, back to the spot where they first knew life—back where the halcyon days of youth were spent, where food was theirs for the asking, where the mother's wings sheltered them from the night's dews and the rain, and the father warned them from the encroaching shadow of the hawk and the jay. Back will they come, just as back to the scenes of youth many a wandering human goes; but, like the human, they will not find it as it was. No sheltering wing will cover them by night. Food will be theirs only for the seeking, for the labor of taking. Sharp eyes must they ever have open; swift wings must they ever hold in readiness; dense coverts must they know."

All the same the book contains much of value and interest to the young rambler west of the Alleghanies, and it will not lead him astray.

Sclater, William Lutley. A History of the Birds of Colorado. 17 plates and map. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 576. London: Witherby & Co. $5.

Ornithologists of the central Rocky Mountain region will feel that Mr. Sclater's book is a necessity to the library, for it is a complete, authentic, and highly satisfactory manual of all the birds of that region, numbering no less than 392 species, two-thirds of which breed within the State of Colorado. Indeed, having this volume no other one on the birds of that region is really necessary, since it contains keys to orders, families, genera, and species, and full descriptions of each species and subspecies, with all the information as to distribution, etc., required by the specialist and useful to the tyro. This full description, necessary to perfect identification, is accompanied by a brief statement of habits, especially in respect to the nesting. The illustrations are from photographs. The book is beautifully made, light in weight, with broad margins inviting penciled notations, and altogether welcome in its department of knowledge.

Saylor, Henry H. Making a Rose Garden. Pp. 53. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. 1912. 50 cents.

This little hand-book on "Making a Rose Garden" is one of a prospective series on home- and garden-making, and makes clear with text, pictures, diagrams, and appended lists and explanations the best and pleasantest ways to reach the desired results. It is for the amateur rather than the professional and is, therefore, specific in directions and the information is given in such a friendly, colloquial way as to seem almost like a letter from a friend. Comprehensive, but concise; authoritative, but simple; it will appeal to every garden-lover on account of its valuable information, handy size, and attractive illustrations.

Parsons, Albert Ross. The Road Map of the Stars. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $3 net.

This is a conveniently arranged pocket folding sky-map of the northern hemisphere. It is accompanied by a hand-book giving directions for using, a glossary of astronomical terms, charts, and a series of star views. The "Road Map" is one of the most practical of the many recently published aids for studying the heavens.

OTHER BOOKS OF THE SEASON

Krehbiel, Henry Edward. Chapters of Opera. Pp. 460. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1911. $2.50.

This is the third edition of a notable work by a good writer. No one knows more completely the ins and outs of the history of grand opera in this country than Mr. Krehbiel, and he is good enough to give an unbiased account of the development of the "Opera Season," with all it means in estimating the relative greatness of wonderful singers and impresarios, that have contributed to present conditions, combining personal criticism with the general verdict of the public press and quotations from other authorities.

The original home of opera here was the Nassau Street Theater and the accepted date of initial performance 1750, and Mr. Krehbiel follows the fortunes of opera to the Park, Bowery, Richmond Hill, Castle Garden, and the Academy, giving many interesting facts about the singers and operas of those days until we feel that we fully understand the situation. From the opening of the Academy of Music in 1854 to the opening of the Metropolitan in 1883 there was a lively rivalry between managers and singers, but "it was social and not artistic impulses which led to the production of the new establishment." There are chapters given to the policies of Mapleson and his opponents, the failures and successes of Abbey and Grau, the wonderful personality of Anton Seidl, the great achievements of Dr. Leopold Damrosch and his son Walter, and we are given an insight into the vital effect German operas have had on the development of opera, educationally and financially. Everything is told with fairness and a keen sense of humor, and the book is a fund of valuable information, whether we are interested in the business side of opera or in the singers, managers, or composers, and the relative drawing-power of the different works. The

(*Continued on page* 826)

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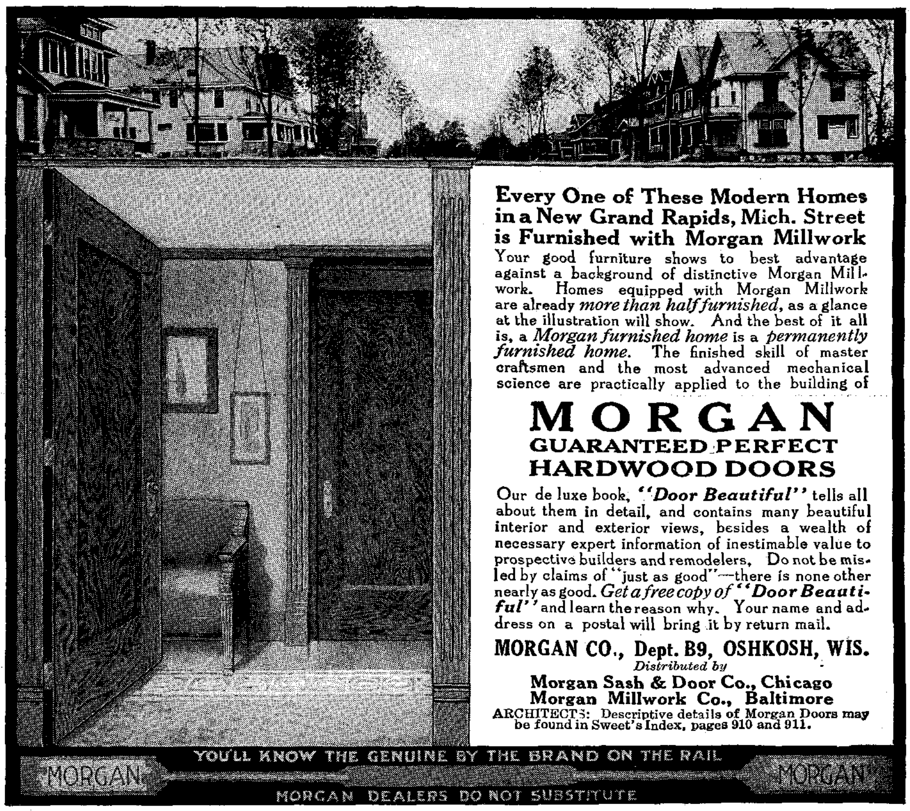
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 824)

peculiar circumstances that arose under Conried's management and the results of the competition of Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera House, are told with critical perspicacity and the whole book is profusely illustrated. The book is interesting as a narrative, valuable as a criticism, and authoritative as a history.

Johnston, Charles. Why the World Laughs. Pp. 358. New York and London: Harper & Bros. 1912. $1.50.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you" is said very often, but few of us ever stop to question why we laugh or the variety of causes that excite the risibilities of the different nations. Mr. Johnston has studied mirth and its causes in every nation, under all conditions, and has given us a book of illustrative incidents that excite admiration as well as interest. There is real humor in the way he manipulates his material, and his side-remarks and comments are sometimes as funny as the tales he tells. One of the surprizes to which he treats us is the comparison of the similar themes in dissimilar peoples and ages. The Chinese, Persians, Hebrews, Turks, Roman, Greek, Spanish, French, German, and English—all had their wit and humor, and it is wonderful how easily one can laugh in any language.

The reader will be much imprest by the author's tributes to Lucian, Cervantes, Jules Verne, and Mark Twain, and will laugh heartily at the bits of brilliant repartee quoted as specimens of their wit. Of Boccaccio, he says: "Many of his stories, while very funny in their way, have something of a smoking-room flavor; they are as broad as they are long, very much broader even, sometimes." The "Pawky humor of Scotland" is a highly entertaining chapter, also the one on the wit of the ancient Hibernians. "Irish humor consists in the fact that it is not humorous at all, but simply the shortest and best possible way of saying something, attained by an inherent genius for feeling and thinking two things at once." Last, but not least, are his chapters on the essence of American humor and the distinction he makes between wit and humor. "The moral is this: humor consists in laughing *with* the other man; wit, in laughing *at* him," and "while both are exprest in laughter, arising from excess of animal magnetism and called forth by a feeling of discrepancy or contrast, wit is self-conscious and egotistical, while humor is natural and humane."

Willcox, Louise Collier. The Road to Joy. Pp. 41. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1912.

To call this little volume a book is really a misnomer; it is, rather, an essay, an intimate and personal sermon, or a letter bringing to any pain-ridden sufferer a message of sympathy, courage, and help. There are many gems in its contents, and the setting is dainty and attractive. The reader will be tempted to quote constantly from this sunshiny philosophy, by which the "sick do not become well but grow content with sickness," and will be easily convinced that "to brighten the world, to make it merry and glad and light-hearted is worth while." There is nothing goody

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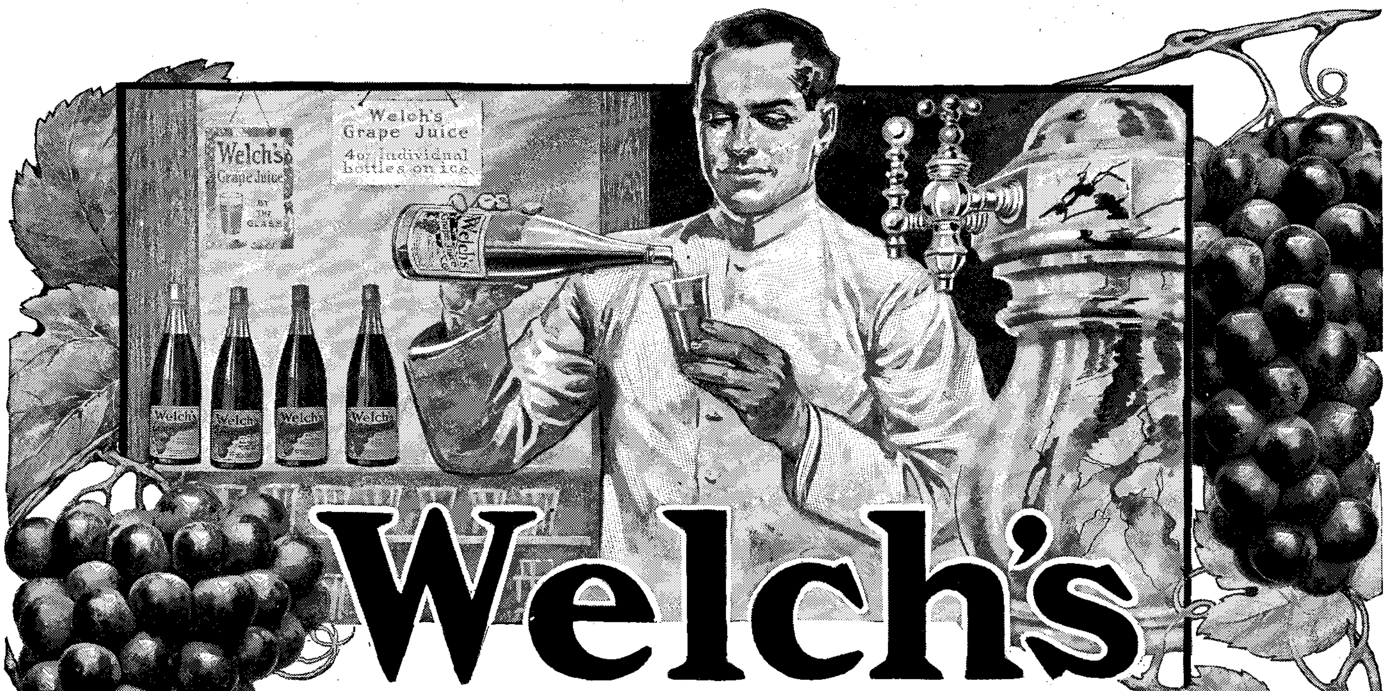
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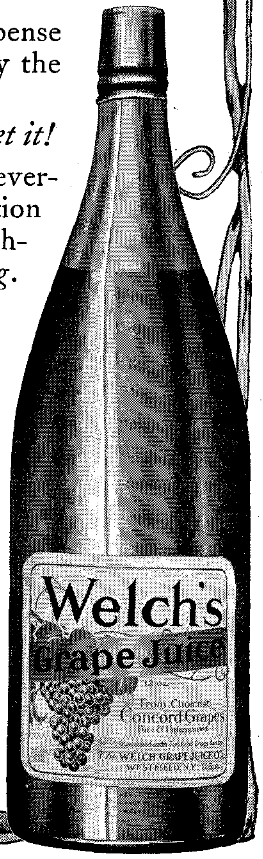
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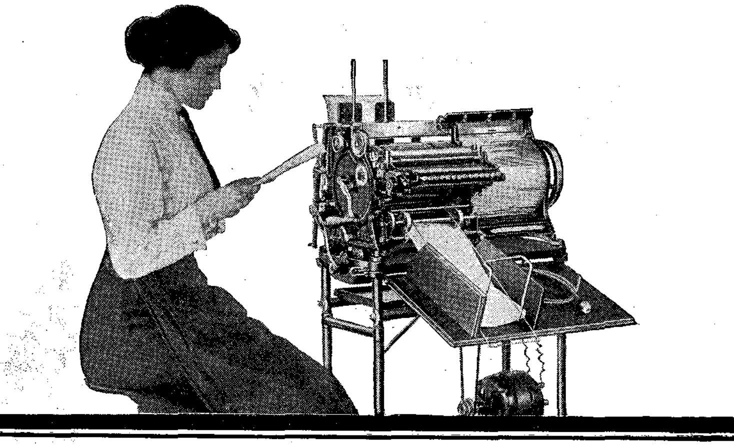

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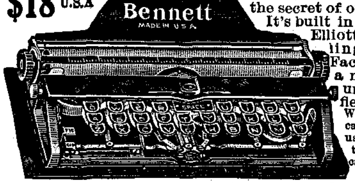

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 826)

goody or preachy in the author's presentation of her theories, only a strong stimulus to self-control and helpful courage. "Once we've learned the trick, it is easy to be brave. Live but one minute at a time! You can surely stand a minute"; and "All the powers of life and death that beset the human soul are impotent when the soul is unafraid." We are quite willing, after a perusal of these hopeful and helpful pages, to agree with the writer that "perhaps the longer the dark way, the brighter the light at the end—at any rate, we are all on the road to joy."

Weyl, Walter E. The New Democracy. 8vo, pp. 370. New York: The Macmillan Co.

In ancient Roman history we read of a certain great soldier who was treated with high honor by the Senate because during a dangerous crisis "he had not despaired of the Republic." We fear that we can not place the same civic crown upon the head of Dr. Weyl. His book reads like a sort of dirge or threnody over our Republic. He says that Americans have suffered a disillusionment and the democratic idea seems to have proved a failure. He concludes with a half-prediction that a dwindling population will some day prove unable to combat outnumbering foes. "There may possibly come a time when a hundred million highly cultivated Americans may be threatened by half a billion of well-armed, well-organized, prolific, and abstemious Celestials, as Gaul was threatened and at last overrun by the Franks, or Britain by the Saxons and the Danes."

He handles well the questions that have been so long and ably handled by other writers and is fond of the much-abused word "plutocracy." The thesis of this fresh and interesting treatise is thus stated by him:

"Four generations have passed since Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. We have survived the early days of poverty and interstate bickering. We have grown in wealth, power, and prestige. We have issued triumphantly from a great civil war, which put an end forever to chattel slavery. Our institutions have not become less popular; our patriotism, tho less fervid, is perhaps deeper; our hope of equality is not quite dead.

"Nevertheless, to millions of men there has come a deep and bitter disillusionment. We are no longer the sole guardians of the Ark of the Covenant. Europe does not learn at our feet the facile lessons of democracy, but in some respects has become our teacher. Foreign observers describe our institutions with a galling lack of enthusiasm, and visitors from monarchical lands applaud their native liberty, while condoling with us over our political 'bosses,' our railroad 'kings,' and our Senate 'oligarchies.' A swelling tide of native criticism overtops each foreign detraction. The shrill political cries which to-day fill the air are in vivid contrast with the stately, sounding phrases of the Declaration of Independence. Men speak (with an exaggeration which is as symptomatic as are the evils it describes) of sensational inequalities of wealth, insane extravagances, strident ostentations; and, in the same breath, of vast, boss-ridden cities, with wretched slums peopled by all the world, with pauperism, vice, crime, insanity, and degeneration rampant."

All this has a very familiar sound, but

(*Continued on page* 830)

My Scientific Appliances Permanently Relieve Ailments of the Feet

If for Any Reason They Fail in Your Case, I Will Gladly Return Your Money.

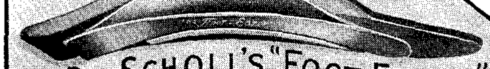
THE most frequent cause of trouble with the feet or limbs is BROKEN ARCH (or FLAT FOOT). This is caused by a weakening or breaking-down of the arch of the foot. Nature never intended that your feet should be hammered and pounded around over stone pavements, concrete floors and granite streets, and the weakening of this arch is the natural result of such abuse. Nature provided the soft velvet of green grass and the yielding turf upon which our ancestors walked. So today we must provide our feet with some assistance as an offset to hard floors and pavements.

SCHOLL'S "FOOT-EAZER" is a patented, scientific and anatomically perfect support for the arch of the foot. It makes walking and standing a pleasure and provides comfort for the weary.

A pair of SCHOLL'S "FOOT-EAZERS" may be instantly slipped into the shoes you are now wearing. Then life will be more worth the living—for you will find these supports to relieve all your foot troubles and probably those pains in the limbs and back that you thought were "rheumatism," "kidney trouble," "lumbago" or some other similar ailment.

But be sure you get SCHOLL'S—as they are the only ones that provide the exercise that the muscles of the feet demand. Some imitation of the original SCHOLL'S may turn out to be worse than nothing and imitations are almost sure to disappoint you.

When you decide to try a pair of "FOOT-EAZERS," remember that every dealer is authorized to refund your money in full if you want to return them after you have tried them—any time within ten days.



DR. SCHOLL'S "FOOT-EAZER"

SCHOLL'S "BUNION-RIGHT" is a little appliance that fits comfortably between the toes, as illustrated, and affords almost instant bunion relief. It accomplishes what no other bunion remedy has even claimed—for it permanently straightens the crooked toe and thus brings relief from any pressure on the enlarged joint—giving it a chance to assume its natural position.

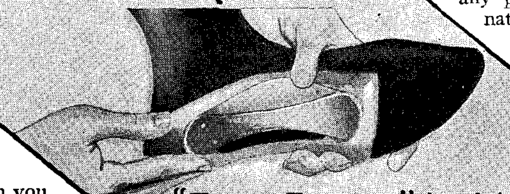
SCHOLL'S BUNION REDUCER

A Reducing Shield worn over the enlarged joint and relieves it of all pressure and friction caused by the shoe. Made of pure gum rubber, with special medicated additions to heal and reduce the inflamed tissues. No bulging visible with the thinnest or daintiest slippers.

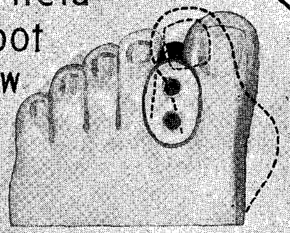
Worn next to the skin and shuts out all air and moisture.

Prevents further growth of the bunion.

No shifting or getting out of place.



"Foot-Eazer" held to arch of foot (showing how it fits)



DR. SCHOLL'S "BUNION RIGHT"

THE articles shown on this page are only a few of the many appliances we make.

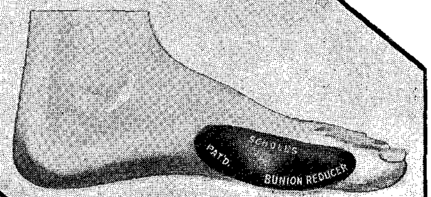
I want to impress upon you that I have the largest business in the world devoted to the manufacture of scientific appliances for the relief of ailments of the feet.

This business has been built up on the strictest rules of business integrity. Every article that bears the name SCHOLL is guaranteed to have been made of the finest materials obtainable, and to represent the most careful and exact workmanship, and finally to give you, the purchaser, unqualified safisfaction.

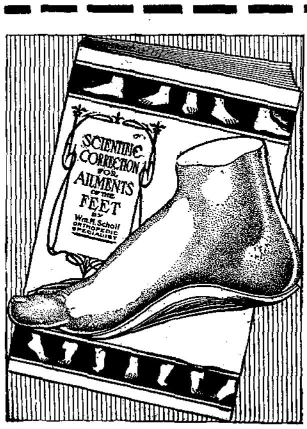
My goods are on sale by nearly all shoe dealers and druggists throughout the English speaking world.

If you have any trouble in obtaining them, write direct to me and I will see that you are supplied.

Dr. SCHOLL MFG. CO.,
213-A Schiller St., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



DR. SCHOLL'S BUNION REDUCING SHIELD


SCIENTIFIC CORRECTION FOR AILMENTS OF THE FEET BY Wm. M. Scholl ORTHOPEDIC SPECIALIST

Send this Coupon Request for a Free Copy of the Most Valuable Booklet Ever Published on

Ailments of the Feet

And Their Correction—For Free Distribution

This booklet shows (in colors) the skeleton construction of the foot and deals in a clear and comprehensive manner with practically all known foot troubles. Much of the information it contains is now published for the first time and represents many years of the most exhaustive study.

Your name and address, either on this coupon, or a postal card, will bring a copy of this booklet to you and you will be under no obligations whatever.

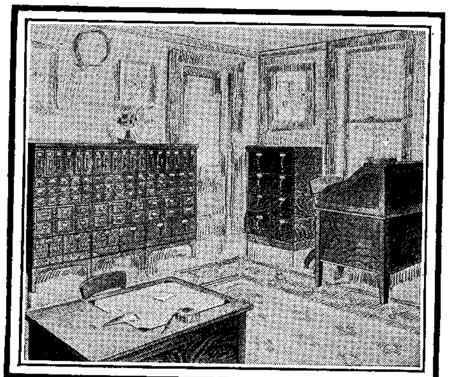
Dr. Scholl Mfg. Co., 213-A Schiller St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me, without cost or obligation, a copy of your booklet on the Scientific Correction for Ailments of the Feet.

Name..

Address..

Town..State..........................



Spacious Offices
in Small Areas

Like the well-furnished home, the modern office should so utilize its available space that it never creates the impression of being overcrowded.

Congestion always suggests disorder.

Interruptions to important business deals, aggravating delays and clerical mistakes are frequently caused by poorly planned offices, using unstandardized and different makes of filing cabinets that neither match up or harmonize on the outside, nor afford a uniform efficient service on the inside.

As will be noted in both these illustrations, these offices are not larger than those in the average business block; yet they create the impression of ample room for transacting business without interference. Uniformity and Standardization are cardinal principles of all

Globe-Wernicke
Filing Equipment

Made in selected grades of choice Quartered Oak and Real Mahogany; or in steel, enameled to match interior trims of Oak or Mahogany, it is by far the most economical equipment to purchase for those who wish to utilize their available space to the best advantage, and eliminate waste without sacrificing the favorable impressions that a well-furnished office invariably creates.

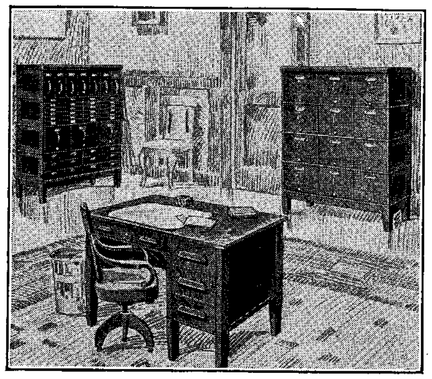
Sold at uniform prices by authorized agencies in 1500 towns and cities. Where not represented, goods shipped on approval, freight paid.

Complete illustrated catalogue, and special literature relating to your line of business, mailed on request. Address Dept. V 810,

The Globe-Wernicke Co., Cincinnati

Branch Stores:

New York - - - - - 380-382 Broadway
Boston - - - - - - 91-93 Federal St.
Philadelphia - - - 1012-1014 Chestnut St.
Chicago - - - - 231-235 So. Wabash Ave.
Washington - - - 1218-1220 F St., N.W.
Cincinnati - - 128-134 Fourth Ave., E.



REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 828)

the somewhat trite topics of the book which have already been threshed out in a hundred periodicals and newspaper articles have never before been marshaled and summarized in more trenchant and even eloquent style.

Hughes, Rupert. The Old Nest. Pp. 178. New York: The Century Co. 1912. $1.

The analogy between bird and home life is carried out in this little volume with a tender pathos that causes the heart-strings to vibrate sympathetically and inspires firm resolutions for more generous thoughtfulness toward our childhood friends and loved ones. The picture of the Western home, the loving mother and father longing for sight or sound of their fledglings, who have left the "old nest" and become powers in the great world, is truthfully drawn, and we can realize the heart hunger as well as the pride of the dear old mother at home living over the events in the lives of her children. The conditions related are possible, and the style of the story peculiarly pathetic and touching, as well as skilful, but the author has chosen an extreme case to make his point more forcible. In real life we feel sure that at least one of the four children would have found time to come home or write to the "adored parents," but each exception illustrates a condition too often true. The tale is very sweet, exquisitely told, and has a sunshiny ending, at least the sunshine of smiles through the mist of happy tears.

Markino, Yoshio. Miss John Bull. Pp. 166. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1912. $1.50.

After ten years in England, Yoshio Markino, the artist, has collected his most interesting impressions of his English sisters into a volume, which in the original edition was called "My Idealed John Bullesses." His pen pictures are quaint and recorded in naive and sometimes broken English, and he has illustrated his text with numerous clever black-and-white sketches or line-drawings. Mr. Markino professes great admiration for the young Englishwoman, and his judgments and criticisms are keenly intelligent and sometimes sharply satirical, especially when he considers the subject of dancing and outdoor sports. "I feel almost sure that the origin of the European dancing might have been indescribably vulgar, but now it may be nothing but the grace." There is hardly any point of view from which the author has not considered his English friend, and we are amused and edified by his comments and deductions even when we do not indorse his opinions. The suffragette movement evidently made a great impression on him, and he considers himself a real convert. Here is his last word on that subject: "Your husband has only one ticket to vote now. But if you can vote, it will strengthen your husband's will twice over. I am sure you would be willing to assist your beloved husband that way." A new argument for the suffragette. "I always compare John Bullesses with the safety-matches. You can not strike a safety-match on anything, you must strike it on the proper part of the box to burn it. So with the John Bullesses. They are dead still to a stranger. But if one is properly introduced to them they can burn."

Butler, Elizabeth Beardsley. Saleswomen in Mercantile Stores. Pp. 217. New York: Charities Publication Society.

Every city presents individual mercantile problems, and, as these statistics are all compiled from investigations made in Baltimore, its conclusions would be unavailable for New York or any big city without adaptation, but—"it is hoped that the volume will be suggestive to other cities, as an example of fair and careful work which should be imitated." Miss Butler gave careful consideration to store construction, seats for saleswomen, organization of forces, hours of work, wages, and the saleswomen themselves in the light of their usual lack of training, and she has given facts which are startling to the uninformed and deeply significant to any one interested in the welfare and progress of women. There are some practical suggestions given in regard to training the unskilled, and a record of what has already been done along the line of such development.

Hauptmann, Gerhardt. The Fool in Christ. (Translated by Thomas Seltzer.) 8vo, pp. 474. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.50 net.

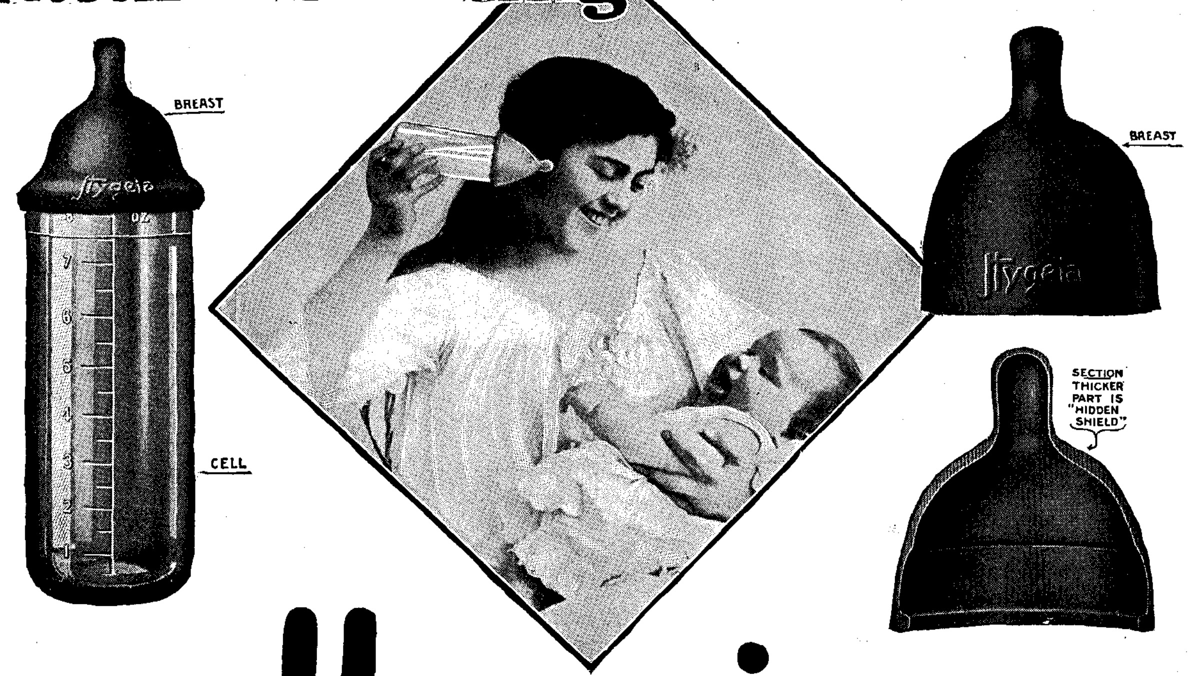
This is a pitiful parody of the character, acts, and sayings of Jesus in the shape of the disgustingly realistic portrayal of the career of one Emanuel Quint, a crack-brained German peasant who "imagined Jesus and his life into himself." The book made some sensation in Europe, is powerfully written, and the characters are vividly conceived. There are occasional paragraphs well worth remembering. There is much food for thought and a few thrills, but the book is not a pleasant one to read.

Reinsch, Paul S. Intellectual and Political Currents in the Far East. Cloth, pp. 396. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

So many hastily written books nowadays are bringing to the Western world superficial impressions of the Far East that it is a relief to turn to the pages of one that has not attempted to tell everything. Professor Reinsch has made a special study of the intellectual life of the East, particularly as it reveals itself in the rise of a new spirit in Japan, India, and China. In the first two chapters, "Asiatic Unity" and "Energism in the Orient," Professor Reinsch points out that the unity that underlies the manifold hues of Oriental life is not a thing apart, but belongs to the general life of humanity, and that the more energetic ideals of the West can be adopted without a loss of the particular contribution which the East has to bring to the world. The author finds reason to regret the dwarfing effect which he believes the British administration has had on the intellectual and political leaders of India. The keynote of progress in the East is exprest at the conclusion of the chapter on the Chinese Reform Movement. China, "turning her back upon abuses current in the past, will make herself strong by becoming different, without ceasing to be essentially herself." The chapters on "New Education in China," "A Parliament for China," "Intellectual Life in Japan," and "Parties and Government in Japan" are also interpretative, but contain a larger element of description. Without failing to call attention to the value of the other chapters, particular notice should be given to the one on "Intellectual Life in Japan." Western folk

(*Continued on page* 832)

Natural Nursing from a Bottle



NEW Hygeia NURSING BOTTLE

—the one with the "Hidden Shield" protection. A better bottle for the baby—more natural—more sanitary—more convenient

The New Hygeia Nursing Bottle is a wide-mouthed cell which is filled without a funnel and can be wiped clean with cloth and fingers as easily as a glass tumbler. Over this cell fits the New Hygeia Breast-Nipple—a breast that has the same contour as a mother's breast. The top of the New Hygeia Breast, at the base of the nipple, is reinforced—an extra thickness of rubber acts as the "Hidden Shield" and prevents the child taking any part of the breast into its mouth.

When the supply of mother's milk is insufficient, or at weaning time, the infant may be transferred from breast to bottle and back again as often as desired. The infant will have no quarrel with the Hygeia, because it will not be unfamiliar.

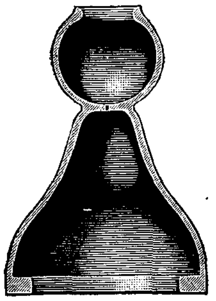
The New Hygeia Breast-Nipple cannot collapse. The "Hidden Shield" positively prevents.

Physicians and nurses and thousands of mothers, who have seen the New Hygeia Bottle, endorse it as superior to all others. Buy the New Hygeia Nursing Bottle of your druggist. If he happens not to have it, send us his name and that of your physician, and order from us.

Beware of Imitation. When the Hygeia Bottle was first introduced, its superior qualities were immediately noted and later imitated. None of these imitations, however, have the "Hidden Shield," which is covered by patents, and they are not as perfect and durable. Be sure to ask for the **New Hygeia.** *Name is on both cell and breast.* Hygeia is our trade-mark—no other can use this name. 8-ounce bottle, complete with Breast-Nipple, 35c; 12-ounce, 45c. Cells only, 20c each. Breast-Nipples only, 15c each.

Write for descriptive booklet of all New Hygeia Superior Nursing Devices

Ball-Cup Nipple FREE to Every Baby


Half Section

The Ball-Cup Nipple fits any small-neck nursing bottle. *The only bottle nipple ever designed that has the puncture protected from enlargement.* The puncture is near the center of the nipple, away from baby's mouth. Regulates feeding perfectly. *Baby must nurse slowly* because it can only take the food in the cup at each swallow. Every part, including the ball, is easily turned inside out for cleaning. *Outlasts several ordinary nipples.*

We Send You One FREE, to try, if you send us your address, age of babe, quantity and kind of food, and your dealer's name on a postcard—mention your physician, too.

Use the Coupon or Copy It

HYGEIA NURSING BOTTLE CO.
1355 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Coupon for Use in Ordering FREE Ball-Cup Nipple
HYGEIA NURSING BOTTLE CO., 1355 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen—I shall be glad to receive a free Cup Nipple to try.

Babe is........ months old and takes.........ounces of .... (Kind of Food) food at a feeding. (This information is to guide us in properly putting the hole in the nipple.) You may also send descriptive circular of the New Hygeia Nursing Bottles.

Name ....

Street..

City.. State......................

Druggist ....

Physician ....

"Why, Hello, Panatelas!"

I was on a steamer going to Cuba to buy tobacco when a gentleman to whom I had just been introduced, greeted me with those words.

He turned out to be a man who had read my advertisements with interest for many years. A number of his friends smoked my cigars, but he had never ordered because he did not like the Panatela shape.

We were glad to know each other, and as dinner was just over I offered him a Perfecto.

"Don't you smoke your own cigars?" he asked with some astonishment.

"Certainly; this is one of mine," I replied.

"But," he said, "this is a Perfecto shape; I thought you made only Panatelas."

I told him that I made seventeen different cigars, and later on gave him one of my catalogs, which illustrates and describes all the cigars I make.

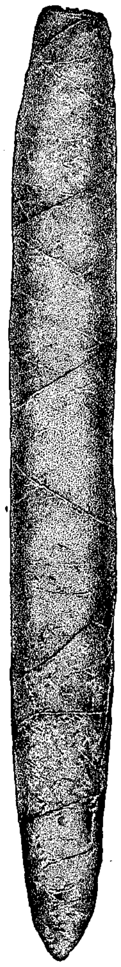
Now I wonder how many other readers of my advertisements think because I show a picture of a panatela in them, that a panatela is the only cigar I make.

This advertisement is to invite all such people to send for my catalog. Sending for my catalog is not ordering my cigars, nor does it obligate you in any way to order at any time. My catalog simply explains how by selling cigars direct from my clean Philadelphia factory to the smoker, I can trim down selling expense until I can sell the 10c cigar of the trade for $5.00 per 100—the 15c cigar of the trade for $8.00 per 100—and so following.

I want you to have this catalog—just write the word catalog under your letterhead or on a post card and send it along. Before long you will be reading how to save money on smoking and still have better cigars.

I will add my customary selling offer to this advertisement, first because it's a good, bona fide offer, and second because it has become a kind of regular trade mark feature of my advertisements.

My offer is: I will, upon request, send fifty Shivers' Panatelas on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at my expense and no charge for the ten smoked if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.



SHIVERS' PANATELA
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

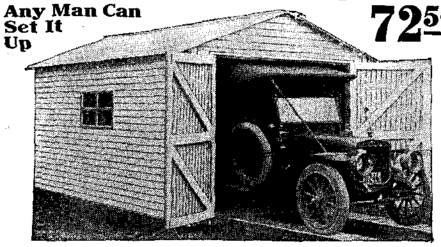
In ordering please state whether you prefer mild, medium or strong cigars, and use business stationery or give reference.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS
913 Filbert Street **Philadelphia, Pa.**

Have Your Own Steel Fireproof Garage

Any Man Can Set It Up

72.50



Have your own Garage—make sure no one is using your car without your knowledge. Save $25 to $35 monthly Garage charge. Save $50 to $100 cost of building by ordering

Edwards Fireproof Steel Garage

Shipped complete, F. O. B. Cincinnati, on receipt of $72.50. Any man can set it up, ready for use, in a few hours. Blue prints and simple directions come with shipment. Sizes come 10 feet wide, 14, 16, 18 or 20 feet long, 10 feet high. Ample room for largest car and all equipment. **Absolutely Fireproof, Weatherproof, Indestructible. Locks most securely.** An artistic structure any owner will be proud of. Booklet, with full description and illustration, sent on request. (65)

EDWARDS MFG. CO., 642-682 Eggleston Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 830*)

have failed to realize what a literary artistry there is there.

Wentz, W. Y. Evans. The Fairy-Faith in Celtic Countries. London, New York, Toronto: Oxford University Press. 12s. 6d. net.

The charm of little *Peter Pan* has made hundreds of people confess to a belief in fairies, but some few of them would be hard put to it to give any reason for the faith that is in them. Probably their faith was only a momentary possession, and began and ended with the moment that seemed to hold the fate of *Tinkerbell* in doubt. How many there are who would like to be convinced it is impossible to tell; such at least will open their eyes at the mass of "rational" testimony that the author of this work on the fairy-faith has here brought together. It will take some time perhaps to adjust one's ordinary mental processes to an acceptance of Mr. Wentz's premise.

It is no less than a faith that "Fairyland is a state or condition, realm or place, very much like, if not the same as, that wherein civilized and uncivilized men alike place the souls of the dead, in company with other invisible beings such as gods, dæmons, and all sorts of good and bad spirits." So much the author contends may be accepted on the "evidence." Celtic seers go much further and say that Fairyland "actually exists as an invisible world within which the visible world is immersed like an island in an unexplored ocean, and that it is peopled by more species of living beings than this world, because incomparably more vast and varied in its possibilities." The practical, common-sense man who begins to pooh, pooh, at such assumptions will at least suspend judgment until he has read what the University of Rennes in Brittany, and the Faculty of Natural Science of Oxford, England, have accepted as worthy material for scholastic degrees and placed their imprimatur upon. The book we are dealing with is the expanded theses submitted at the two institutions.

Mr. Wentz presents a mass of first-hand "evidence" collected in the different Celtic countries and then analyzes the recorded fairy-faith into its various elements. He corroborates these beliefs by the testimony of archeology, of paganism, and of Christianity, and brings to bear upon them the tests of modern science. From his examination, which can not here be traversed, the conclusion is reached that the faith in the existence of "the little people" or the "good people," as they are variously termed, accords thoroughly in their essentials with modern science. We are reminded in conclusion that "some beliefs which a century ago were regarded as absurdities are now regarded as fundamentally scientific."

Dresser, Horatio W. Human Efficiency, a Psychological Study of Modern Problems. 8vo, pp. 387. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"The efficiency movement," as it has been called, was started by a group of philosophers of whom Drs. Taylor, Dresser, and Gulick must now be considered the acknowledged leaders. Starting from the present-day scientific psychology, with its emphasis on mind and body alike, the present writer undertakes to apply psychological principles to the question of efficiency in general. In explaining the term "efficiency" he writes:

"To be a most successful artizan, manager, or capitalist, a man must consider the problem of the nature, training, wise use, and conservation of his energies; for he must be a man of skill, control, initiative, intellectual efficiency."

The old maxim of Thales is here applied: "Know thyself," and Dr. Dresser says, "If I have truly found myself, become proficient, I am likely to understand the conditions which favor efficiency in others. . . . If I know my powers and employ them effectively I am little likely to goad myself to insistent performance, and if I have found peace in my own selfhood I shall be apt to inspire it in others." The author professes to write a book which is "practical," and his chapters on the "Efficient Will," and "Success" vindicate the justice of his claim. We fear, however, that the people who mostly need his teaching will require much encouragement to read the philosophical discourses on "Mental Coordination" and the "Subconscious."

Pears, Sir Edwin. Turkey and its People. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 410. New York: George H. Doran Co. $3.50 net.

A very timely, interesting, and instructive treatise on Turkey by one who evidently knows the country and the people thoroughly and understandingly. Nearly all his life Sir Edwin has been an influential resident in Constantinople, acting as correspondent for the London *Daily News*, and the friend and confidant of all the European diplomats, especially, of course, of those of Great Britain. Especially, also, has he been hand and glove with the enlightened president and staff of Robert College, to whose beneficial work and influence he gives unstinted praise. It was his letters more than any other one influence which aroused Europe to the awful conditions and policy which culminated in the atrocities toward the Bulgarians, then under the Porte, and brought on the war with Russia by which Bulgaria gained its independence and chance for its present high development and prosperity.

A book by such a man is certain to be important; and by reason of his journalistic training it is extremely bright and interesting. Every part of the Turkish empire from the Balkans to the isles of the Ægean is treated. The characteristics of the various elements that form that wonderful congeries of races are shown; and the life of these separate and curious peoples in their homes and occupations is shown by one who knows them from the palace to the peasant's farm and the fisherman's hut. It is a model for a book of its kind, and one which no one who is interested in the "near East," politically, socially, or morally, can afford to neglect.

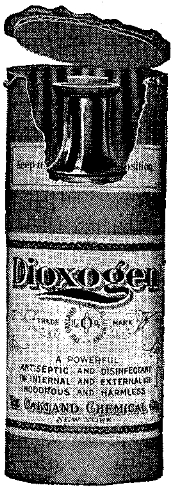
Outgrew Her Name.—You may wrong the child by the name you give it. In this matter the girl baby has the advantage of the boy. She can change it at maturity. A friend of mine whose name was Cremer had a daughter who was christened Constance—very thoughtlessly. A good name for a baby, perhaps, when you put them together. But it took her twenty-three years to change it and spoil the joke.—*London Chronicle.*

Dioxogen

Harmless—yet a Germicide of KNOWN power

By killing disease germs Dioxogen helps to prevent or relieves

- Sore Throat
- Diphtheria
- Blood Poisoning
- Abscesses
- Boils
- Catarrh
- Cold in Head
- Croup
- Discolorations
- Earache
- Hemorrhoids
- Hay Fever
- Insect Bites
- Ivy Poisoning
- Nose Bleed
- Pimples
- Scalds
- Styes
- Sunburn
- Ulcers
- Wounds



THE Pure Food and Drug Law of Maryland requires that all germicides made or sold in that State shall bear a label showing their exact germicidal strength.

When this law was passed Dioxogen had simply to add a small extra label with the required information.

This was possible because the makers of Dioxogen maintain a laboratory where constant experiments provide definite knowledge of these facts.

The smallest details receive attention so that physicians and others interested in germ diseases can obtain reliable information about the action of Dioxogen on disease germs of any kind.

When the statement is made that Dioxogen kills disease germs it is because it has been definitely proved that it does.

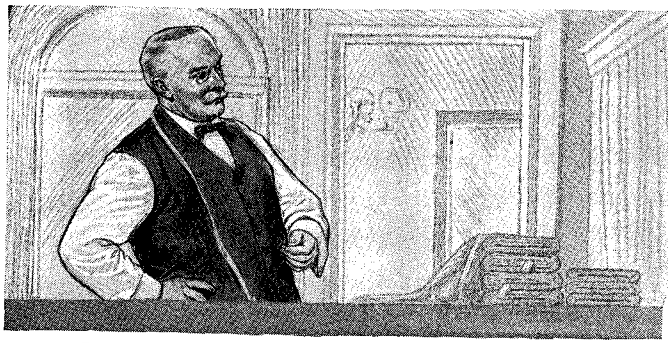
This kind of knowledge is obtainable of very few chemicals or medicines, and is the reason why Dioxogen is as widely used and justly popular.

People who know about Dioxogen are never without it.

There is nothing else the same as Dioxogen.

Three sizes: Small (5⅓ oz.) 25c., Medium (10⅔ oz.) 50c., Large (20 oz. 75c.
Any druggist can supply it.

Dioxogen, 98 Front Street, New York



The Fabric that is SURE to meet with your Approval!

"Well, how is it, Mr. Tailor?"

"How do *you* like it?"

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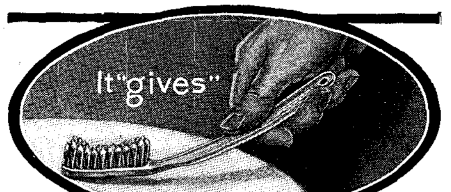

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CURRENT POETRY

The so-called Irish Revival is not altogether attractive. With its affectations, vagueness, sordid naturalism, and braggadocian claims, it is far off from the virile passion and pathos and the well-knit mental fiber of the ancient Irish literature.

But, as Sam Johnson said, "Where much is attempted, something is performed."

We can be grateful to the Celtic Renaissance for trying to remind a critical and self-conscious age of the mystic element in poetry.

We should thank it also for producing two or three able poets.

Several weeks ago we mentioned a member of this school—a young Irishman, James Stephens, who has written "The Hill of Vision," which was reviewed here.

We are glad, by the way, that he hasn't changed his name to Shane or Shaemas.

His book stirred our curiosity, and we searched for earlier poems by him, and found them all contained in one little volume called "Insurrection."

Here we find the young poet more objective and realistic than in his present book, and doing dramatic poems in the style of Ezra Pound, our Yankee Browning. But the mystic, *dämonisch* element that now dominates Mr. Stephens' poetry was already present.

Altho not strictly in the field of this column, we thought it might be interesting to give a few selections from "Insurrection" to show the author's genius in a very early stage of development.

The work of Mr. Stephens is unique in its promise, altho the remark to that effect is not. At his best Stephens rises near to Blake, at his worst he is a sort of blackguard Heine. Almost always, and especially in his latest book, he attains that aim, which they tell us is the principle of all art—to produce a powerful impression, no matter by what means.

But approval will no more increase the merit of Mr. Stephens' verse than the expansion of mercury will heat a room. It is not in our province to try to assign this new poet a place in contemporary literature.

Hate

By James Stephens

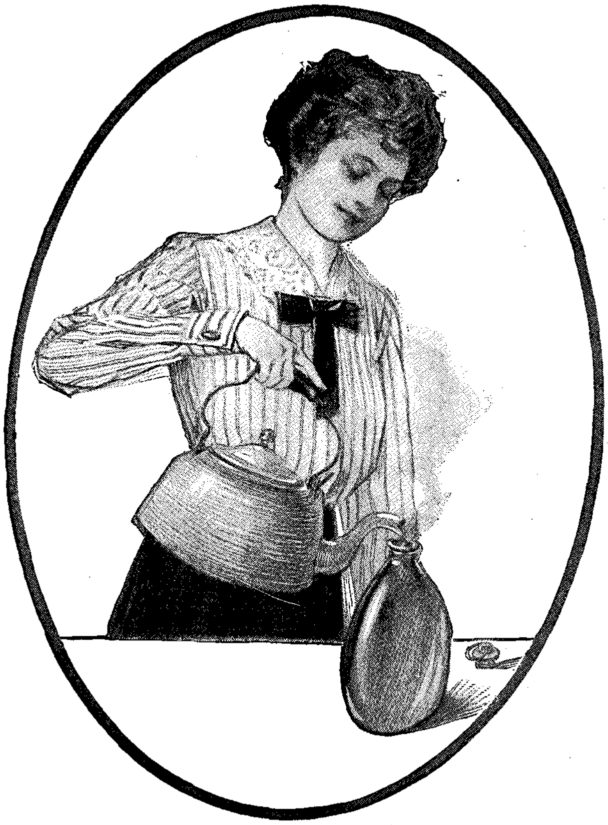
My enemy came nigh,
And I
Stared fiercely in his face.
My lips went writhing back in a grimace,
And stern I watched him with a narrow eye.
Then, as I turned away, my enemy,
That bitter heart and savage, said to me:
"Some day, when this is past,
When all the arrows that we have are cast,
We may ask one another why we hate,
And fail to find a story to relate.
It may seem to us then a mystery
That we could hate each other."
                    Thus said he,
And did not turn away,
Waiting to hear what I might have to say.
But I fled quickly, fearing if I stayed
I might have kissed him as I would a maid.

The Dancer

By James Stephens

I will not dance;
I say I will not dance.
Your audience, pah, let them go home again,
Sleek, ugly pigs. Am I to hop and prance
As long as they will pay,
And posture for their eyes, and lay

(*Continued on page* 836)



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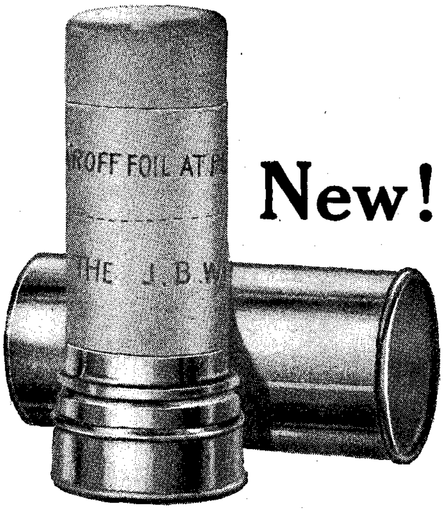

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CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 834)

My womanhood before them? Let them drain
Their porter-pots and snuffle—I'll not stay.

For he is dead:
I tell you he is dead.
My God, did you not hear me say it
Twice already? I held his groaning head
In these remembering arms,
And curst the charms
That could not stop his going. Must I bay it
Like a dog to you? Quit your alarms!

They shout and stamp?
Then, let them shout and stamp,
Those booted hogs and lechers—I'm away
To sit beside my dead. O God, you tramp
Upon me too, and twine
More sorrows round me than are mine
With holy unconcern. . . . Don't bar my way,
I'm going to my dead. . . . Ah-h-h, stamping swine!

To the Four Courts, Please

By James Stephens

The driver rubbed at his nettly chin
With a huge, loose forefinger, crooked and black,
And his wobbly, violet lips sucked in,
And puffed out again and hung down slack:
One fang shone through his lop-sided smile,
In his little pouched eye flickered years of guile.

And the horse, poor beast, it was ribbed and forked,
And its ears hung down, and its eyes were old,
And its knees were knuckly, and as we talked
It swung the stiff neck that could scarcely hold
Its big, skinny head up—then I stept in,
And the driver climbed to his seat with a grin.

God help the horse and the driver too,
And the people and beasts who have never a friend,
For the driver easily might have been you,
And the horse be me by a different end.
And nobody knows how their days will cease
And the poor, when they're old, have little of peace.

As Miss Crew says, "Motherhood yearns to keep its arms full." We quote this very human poem from *The American:*

Granny

By Helen C. Crew

Here on my old knees, my bonnie, bonnie darling
Sleeps like a lily drowsy in the sun.
Bairn of my bairn, what prayers went up to heaven
Just to plead with Lord God for this little one!
See the rosy thumb from the wee mouth slipping,
Hear the soft breath drawn out in sleepy sighs.
Ah, Lord God, the years that I have waited!
Now, the perfect miracle, upon my knee he lies.
Sleep! Sleep! Little life of my life!
Sleep, little nursling!

Had I not enough of my own, are you asking?
Brave lads and lassies, yea, a half-score.
Ah, but motherhood yearns to keep its arms full,
Starves for a tiny one; hungers—prays for more!
Were Grief himself, fashioned like a weanling,
To climb on my knee and there fall asleep,
Aye, came Death a babe to plead for nursing,
I would mother each, I would tender vigil keep!
Dream! Dream! Joy of my empty years!
Dream, little miracle!

Dear Lord God, when I am come to heaven—
Soon will it be; the day is drawing nigh—
I shall be so timid among the shining angels;
I could not sing and praise Thee—would scarce dare try.
I know no hymns, nor any loud hosannas,
Nor any of the joyful songs that sound about Thy throne.
But I could croon a mother-song, and cherish on my bosom
Some little timid still-born soul, as tho he were my own!
Rest, rest, thou little eager heart!
Rest thee, beloved!

It is fine of John Burroughs to be seventy-five. This four-line tribute to him appears in *The Atlantic Monthly:*

John Burroughs

(*Born April 3, 1837*)

By Jean Dwight Franklin

Away with clocks and sun-dials! Time and I
Have made a compact—this to be my boon—
To hear the evening thrush, and know the hour,
Yet feel it noon.

Even the world can now look back on its childhood. The poem that follows is from *Everybody's:*

The Return to the Tragedies

By Arthur Stringer

I close the pastoral page.
Here end the hours of woodland idleness;
Here ends the pleasance of some happier age
Where Music walked with Summer as of old,
And Love was not denied, and that distress
Which vexes earthlier lovers slept untold.
Here ends the idyl of the earlier page;
Here ends the Age of Gold.

To deeper things I turn.
Unto the failure of emprise, the fate
Mortality so tardily must learn,
The fallen crown, the goal achieved too late,
The uncertain shadows wherein to and fro
There stalks a veiled ghost that will not rest,
The star-crossed passions, and the thrusts of hate,
The old immedicable human wo
Touched into peace, the pain that is not pain,
The Purpose wider than the paths we prest,
The sorrow rising out of sorrow slain—
Yea, Tragedy seems best!

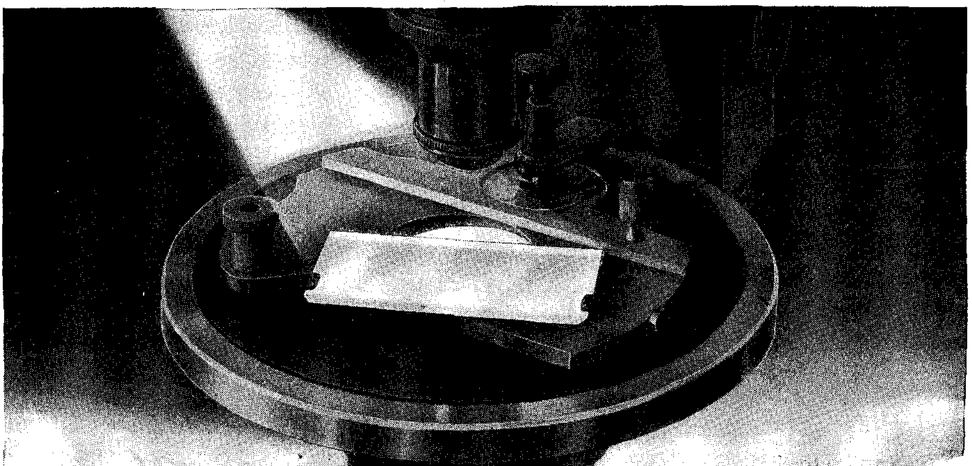
Was it Madame de Staël who said, "If all were known all would be forgiven"? Time helps us to understand many things and its touch has taken away the sting of the bitterest of wars. "Fifty Years After" was contributed to *Scribner's.*

Fifty Years After

By Benjamin R. C. Low

It matters now no more whose eyes were best,—
Which saw at nearest hand the truest truth;
It matters, that both poured their clearest youth
And bravest treasure at the truth's behest.
Truth has her north and south, and each to each,
Being a whole wide world apart, appears
Far gone in error,—bigots with stuffed ears:
They fly to arms; and perish in the breach.
And yet . . . they died for truth . . . both sides . . . we know.
Their blood still warms the interlying land;
In every wind their haunting bugles blow,
And flitting shadow-shapes, like storm clouds, meet
In forest glades; and where old bridges spanned
Deep streams, are heard, still, still, their tramping feet.

They leave us not, these dead, but gird us round,
Full panoplied, alert, on either hand;
Marching with her, the reunited land,—
Making her borders undisputed ground.
They leave us not, whose handing-on is ours,—
Unselfishness of valor and bright deeds!
By them we know 'tis not in vain he bleeds
Whose country rears her children on such flowers.



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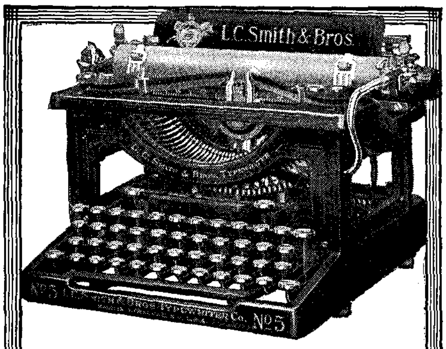

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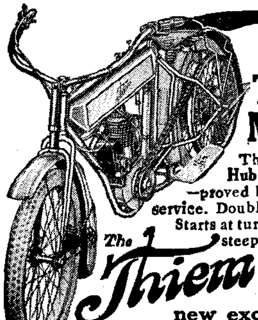

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ARNOLD BENNETT'S VISION OF NEW YORK

SO much that is uninteresting is said about New York by distinguished persons from abroad that we are always ready to welcome something from a foreigner who has the eyes of an artist and the genuine craftsmanship of expression. The subject as a whole is, of course, too large for anything but generalizations, and Americans usually care little for the general impressions of about ninety-nine out of a hundred visiting notables, but when somebody gives us a few personal glimpses from a new angle we feel like thanking him for coming to the metropolis. That is why one may read with pleasure Arnold Bennett's account in *Harper's Magazine* of what he saw on the night of his arrival in the city. The English novelist visited this country during the winter and has written for *Harper's* a series of impressions entitled "Your United States," and it is from the first of his articles that we take this piece of interesting description:

"You aren't drinking your coffee," said some one, inspecting my cup at the saloon-table.

"No," I answered, firmly; for when the smooth efficiency of my human machine is menaced I am as faddy and nervous as a marine engineer over lubrication. "If I did, I shouldn't sleep."

"And what of it?" demanded my particular friend, challengingly.

It was a rebuke. It was as if he had said, "On this great night, when you enter my wondrous and romantic country for the first time, what does it matter whether you sleep or not?"

I saw the point. I drank the coffee. The romantic sense, which had been momentarily driven back by the discussion of general ideas, swept over me again. . . . In fact, through the saloon windows could be seen all the Battery end of New York, and the first vague visions of sky-scrapers. . . . Then—the moments refused to be counted—we were descending by lifts and by gangways from the high upper decks of the ship, down onto the rocky ground of the United States. I don't think that any American ever set foot in Europe with a more profound and delicious thrill than that which affected me at that instant. . . . I was there! . . . The official and unofficial activities of the quay passed before me like a dream. . . . I heard my name shouted by a man in a formidably severe uniform, and I thought, "Thus early have I somehow violated the Constitution of these States?" But it was only a telegram for me. . . . And then I was in a most rickety and confined taxi, and the taxi was full to the brim with luggage, two friends, and me. And I was off into New York.

At the center of the first cross-roads I saw a splendid and erect individual, flashing forth authority, gaiety, and utter smartness in the gloom. Impossible not to believe that he was the owner of all the adjacent ground, disguised as a cavalry officer on foot.

"What is that archduke?" I inquired.

"He's just a cop."

I knew then that I was in a great city.

The rest of the ride was an enfevered phantasmagoria. We burst startlingly into a very remarkable deep glade—on the floor of it long and violent surface-cars, a few open shops and bars with commissionaires at the doors, vehicles dipping and rising out of holes in the ground, vistas of forests of iron pillars on the top of which ran deafening, glittering trains, as on a tight-rope; above all that, a layer of darkness; and above the layer of darkness enormous moving images of things in electricity—a mastodon kitten playing with a ball of thread, an umbrella in a shower of rain, siphons of soda-water being emptied and filled, gigantic horses galloping at full speed, and an incredible heraldry of chewing-gum. . . . Sky-signs! In Europe I had always inveighed manfully against sky-signs. But now I bowed the head, vanquished. These sky-signs annihilated argument. Moreover, had they not been made possible by the invention of a European, and that European an intimate friend of my own? . . . . . .

"I suppose this is Broadway?" I ventured.

It was. That is to say, it was one of the Broadways. There are several different ones. What could be more different from this than the downtown Broadway of Trinity Church and the crowded sky-scrapers? And even this Broadway could differ from itself, as I knew later, on an election night. . . . I was overpowered by Broadway.

"You must not expect me to talk," I said.

The next scene in Mr. Bennett's moving picture was a huge hotel. He and his friends went into the bar which, he says, was shimmering with white bartenders and a variegated population of men about town. To the novelist the bar was marvelous; he had never seen the like before. And he saw a good deal more before the evening was over:

"Two Polands and a Scotch highball," was the order. Of which geographical language I understood not a word.

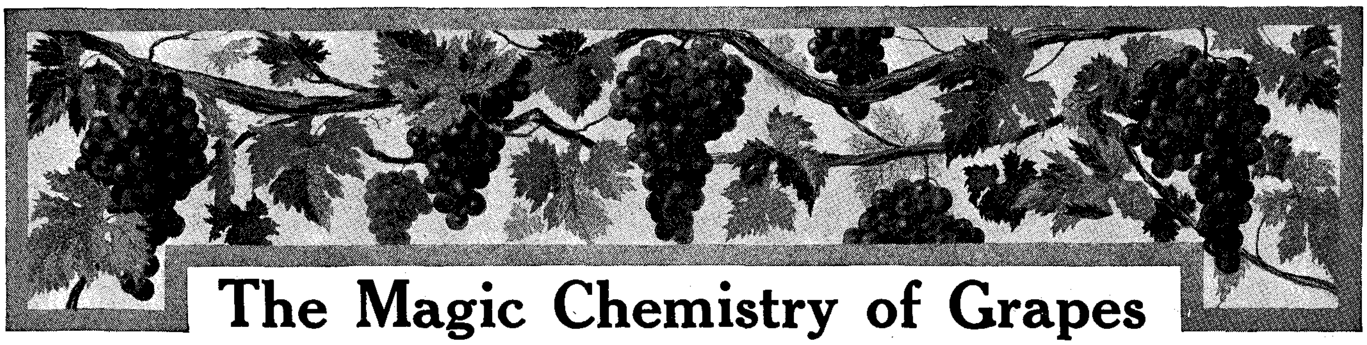
"See the fresco," my particular friend suggested. And from his tone, at once modestly content and artificially careless, I knew that that nursery-rime fresco was one of the sights of the pleasure-quarter of New York, and that I ought to admire it. Well, I did admire it. I found it rather fine and apposite. But the free-luncheon counter, as a sight, took my fancy more. Here it was, the free-luncheon counter of which the European reads—generously loaded, and much freer than the air.

"Have something?"

I would not. They could shame me into drinking coffee, but they could not shame me into eating corned beef and granite biscuits at eleven o'clock at night. The Poland water sufficed me.

We swept perilously off again into the welter. That same evening three of my steamer companions were thrown out of a rickety taxi into a hole in the ground in the middle of New York, with the result that one of them spent a week in a hotel

(*Continued on page* 840)



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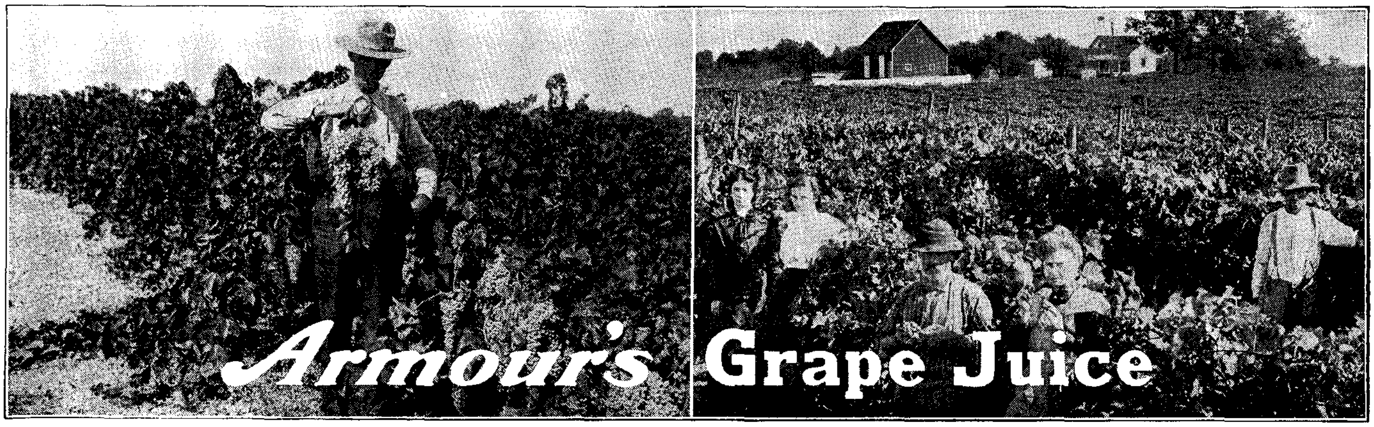
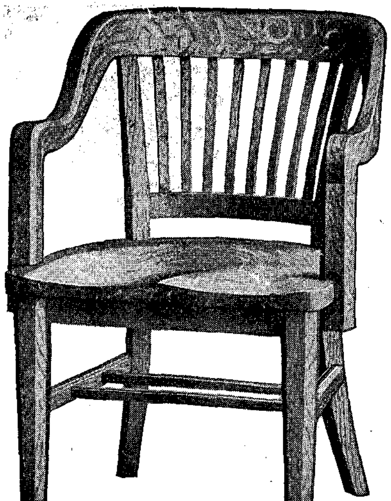
If your dealer cannot supply you with Armour's, we will send you a trial dozen pints for $3, express prepaid east of Omaha. Address Armour and Company, Dept. 118, Chicago.





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PIEDMONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO., Dept. 59, Statesville, N. C.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page 838*)

bed, under doctor and nurse. But I went scatheless. Such are the hazards of life. . . . We arrived at a terminus. And it was a great terminus. A great terminus is an inhospitable place. And just here, in the perfection of the manner in which my minutest comfort was studied and provided for, I began to appreciate the significance of American hospitality—that combination of eager good nature, Oriental lavishness, and sheer brains. We had time to spare. Close to the terminus we had passed by a hotel whose summit, for all my straining out of the window of the cab, I had been unable to descry. I said that I should really like to see the top of that hotel. No sooner said than done. I saw the highest hotel I had ever seen. We went into the hotel, teeming like the other one, and from an agreeable and lively young dandy bought three cigars out of millions of cigars. Naught but bank-notes seemed to be current. The European has an awe of bank-notes, whatever their value.

Then we were in the train, and the train was moving. And every few seconds it shot past the end of a long, straight, lighted thoroughfare—scores upon scores of them, with a wider and more brilliant street interspersed among them at intervals. And I forgot at what hundredth street the train paused before rolling finally out of New York. I had had the feeling of a vast and metropolitan city. I thought, "Whatever this is or is not, it is a metropolis, and will rank with the best of 'em." I had lived long in more than one metropolis, and I knew the proud and the shameful unmistakable marks of the real thing. And I was aware of a poignant sympathy with those people and those mysterious generations who had been gradually and yet so rapidly putting together, girder by girder and tradition by tradition, all unseen by me till then, this illustrious, proud organism, with its nobility and its baseness, its rectitude and its mournful errors, its colossal sense of life. I liked New York irrevocably.

"SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT" IN THE NAVY

MANY regard the much-talked-of principles of scientific management as something new, but as a matter of fact the theory in the main is not new at all. Frederick W. Taylor, the chief expounder of this gospel of efficiency, could have seen it successfully demonstrated years ago if he had gone to the American Navy. This information is doubly interesting not only because it is a vindication of modern methods of lightening labor, reducing expenses, and putting a higher premium on the skill of the individual, but also because it concerns the nation's most important weapon of defense in war. Just what scientific management has accomplished in the Navy Department was told by Secretary George von L. Meyer at a recent banquet of the new-born Efficiency Society in New York. We quote from the New York *World*,

(*Continued on page 842*)

Tubular for strength
Flat for beauty
NUFASHOND
Nufashond Shoe Laces
Combination flat and tubular

The right idea in oxford laces

If tubular laces are the strongest, and flat laces the most beautiful, what is more natural than to combine both these desirable qualities in one lace?

Nufashond
TRADE MARK REG.
Patented May 7, 1907

Oxford Laces

All pure silk, in black, tan, and white—men's and women's—and so well made that every pair is

guaranteed 3 months.

25 cents per pair, in sealed boxes only. At all shoe, dry-goods, and men's furnishing stores. Don't accept a substitute—if your dealer hasn't them, send 25 cents to us. Write for booklet.

Nufashond Shoe Lace Co.
Dept. E
Reading, Pa.

AGENTS! BIG PROFITS

The only stropper that strops any razor diagonally. Guaranteed for life.

Brandt's Patented Automatic Razor Stropper, automatically puts a perfect edge on any razor, old style or safety. Big seller. Every man wants one. Write quick for terms, prices and territory.
D. Brandt Cutlery Co., 42 Hudson St., N. Y.

OFFICE SPACE IS MONEY
Don't Waste It!

Every square foot of space in your office has value. Use it to the best advantage by installing

UHL ART STEEL
TYPEWRITER STAND AND CABINET
SAVES TIME, RENT and MATERIALS and INCREASES EFFICIENCY

DESCRIPTION: Rigid steel frame, absolutely indestructible, ample space for full week's supply of stationery. Wood platforms — silent under operation, and easily moved when on casters, half turn of lever makes it rigid and immovable. Closes and locks at night.

Dictate us a short letter telling us to send you one on a 15 days' *free* trial. Use your business stationery and state what position you hold. We fill order through our dealer or through your dealer if we have none, providing you will give us his name. If not satisfactory after *15 days' free trial return to dealer and you will not be out one cent.*

15 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

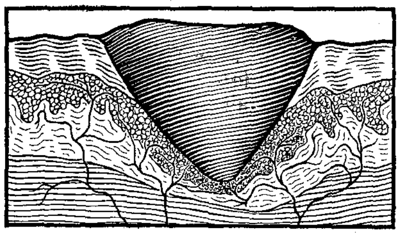
This stand occupies only 4 square feet as compared with the 10 square feet taken up by the old-style desk.

Closed *Open*

Office Supply Dealers who will handle the line, write us for a special proposition.

The Toledo Metal Furniture Co., 2161 Dorr St., Toledo, Ohio.
Makers of Famous Uhl Art Steel Furniture

One Little Plaster Ends a Corn Completely



Here is a picture of a corn—showing just how the hard growth extends down deep into the flesh and causes a fiery inflammation.

When you look at this picture you instantly understand why trimming off the top of the corn with a sharp instrument is only a relief for a few days—the hard, painful callosity stays right there in the toe, and immediately grows a new protruding formation.

As long as you allow the corn to remain in your toe, you will suffer.

The pain of a corn is a heavy strain on the nervous system—and a wholly needless strain. One minute, spent when you are dressing in the morning, is time enough to place this little plaster on the corn—wrap the adhesive band around the toe—put on your shoe—*and that is all.*

Instantly the pain is relieved—the inflammation disappears in a few hours—and in forty-eight hours the entire hard growth, the whole corn, loosens and comes out.

Trimming a corn is simply *keeping* it—and besides it is taking a chance of dangerous infection and blood poison.

No one would willingly expose himself to a contagious disease—yet many people ignore or fail to realize how equally serious are the results of cutting into inflamed flesh with a knife or other instrument that has not been *surgically sterilized.*

The coming of a corn is nothing for the most fastidious person to be ashamed of.

The finest and costliest of shoes do not always fit just right—and as long as civilized men and women wear leather shoes, they will have to contend with corns.

It is *keeping* a corn that displays personal carelessness, and causes needless and repeated suffering.

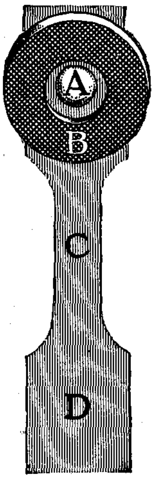
Good sense and personal pride demand the immediate *ending* of a corn, and a restoring of the foot to its healthy natural condition. This can only be done by proper treatment—and such treatment is a matter of but a minute's time.

As soon as the little plaster is placed on the corn, and fastened there with the adhesive band that is part of the plaster—*then you forget you ever had a corn.*

The plaster does not interfere with your shoe. There is no soreness. No discomfort of any kind. Just a grateful relief at once—and a quick, permanent removal of the unsightly, painful growth.

About fifty million people have used these corn plasters. We have been making them for years, and are frequently told by druggists that no article in their stores is so constantly called for as BLUE-JAY CORN PLASTERS.

Look at the picture of the plaster—all the parts of it are here described.



A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn.
B protects the corn, stopping the pain at once.
C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.
D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

Blue-jay Corn Plasters

At Druggists—15c and 25c per package

Sample Mailed Free. Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters.

Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York, Makers of Surgical Dressings, Handy Package Absorbent Cotton, etc.

Weis Stationery Cabinets

Promote Neatness

$3.00 No. 140, with Lid Express Paid*

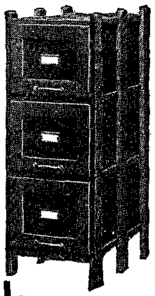
No. 120. No Lid Express Paid* $2.50

Keep Stationery Handy and Clean

No. 140—Lid made of 3-ply veneer. Will not warp, raises and recedes into cabinet.

Both cabinets, same interior, places for Note, Letter and Cap size papers, Regular and Official Envelopes. Drawer for Carbon Paper, etc. Handsomely flaked Quarter Sawed Oak—finished Golden or Natural Dull; also Birch Mahogany. Rubber feet. Order through Dealer or direct. Golden sent unless other specified.

Capacity
10,000 Papers.
Height 29 in.
$7.75 Freight Paid*



Capacity
15,000 Papers
Height 41 in.
$11.00 Freight Paid*

Weis SOLID OAK Vertical Letter Files

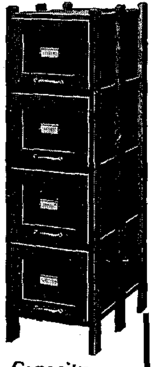
possess every feature required of higher priced files.

Scientifically constructed to give the greatest strength. Are Dust Proof. Have Automatic-locking Follow Blocks to hold papers vertically for instant reference. *Roller Bearings* under each drawer make them easy to handle. Finished in Golden Polished, Natural Dull or Weathered Waxed Oak. Birch Mahogany slightly higher.

Fine enough for any office.

2, 3 or 4 drawer files for Legal Cap papers at proportionately low prices.

Higher priced files can't give *better service.*



Capacity
20,000 Papers
Height 52 in.
Freight Paid* $13.25

FREE Booklet "Filing Suggestions" helps solve filing problems.

CATALOG "D" shows four lines filing cabinets—68 pages time and trouble savers.

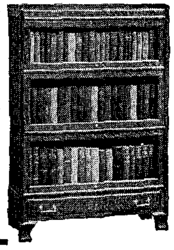
CATALOG "E"—Two lines sectional bookcases.

Weis Sectional Bookcases

Give Satisfying Service. Special Dust Shield keeps your books clean.

Patented Equalizer guides and controls easy operating door.

Compare prices and merits before you buy.



* Freight or Express Paid

Freight paid on orders of $10.00 or more. Express paid on Stationery Cabinets to any railway station East of Mont., Wyo., Colo., Okla. and Texas.

Consistently low prices beyond.

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56 Union St., Monroe, Mich.
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Pumps the Year Round Without Cost

Ensures running water in any room of any country home or farm where there is a spring or flowing stream. Beats the windmill. Runs by self water pressure without one cent cost.

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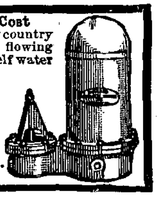
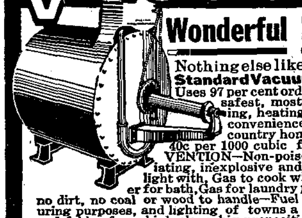


runs continuously, can't get out of order, flow can be extended and elevated to suit needs. Priced low. Write to-day for Catalogue and quotations.

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.
P. O. Box 1001, Chester, Pa.

VACOGEN

Wonderful New Light



Nothing else like it—made by the **Standard Vacuum Gas Machine.** Uses 97 per cent ordinary air; Cheapest, safest, most hygienic for lighting, heating and cooking. All conveniences of city gas in country homes; Cost less than 40c per 1000 cubic feet.—LATEST INVENTION—Non-poisonous, non-asphyxiating, inexplosive and inodorous. Gas to light with, Gas to cook with, Gas to heat water for bath, Gas for laundry purposes—no ashes, no dirt, no coal or wood to handle—Fuel gas for manufacturing purposes, and lighting of towns a specialty. Details and folder free—high class, big proposition for live agents.

The Standard Gillett Light Co.
34 W. Michigan St. Chicago, U. S. A.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 840)

which printed the address in part. Said the Secretary:

> The principles of scientific management have been known and practised in the fleet for years. Recently it has been the cause of the wonderful increase in the gunnery efficiency of the Navy. In the battle practises of recent years the competitive system has given remarkable results. Officers drill and train their crews; every man is carefully selected according to his physical and mental qualifications to do the duties at the gun; some are selected as gun-pointers, some as sight-setters, and others as loaders and plug-men. Each individual is tried repeatedly to see which is best suited to the job at hand. The result is that every man at a gun-station is the man best suited in every way, physically and temperamentally, for his particular duty.
>
> The study of the time element of certain operations has been going on for years, and a marked decrease in the amount of time necessary to perform these operations has resulted. The first step was to make more rapidly the work of each individual, making his movements as simple and easy as possible, and making them harmonious, so that there would be no interference. In order to obtain these ends each individual was first made to go through his work slowly, so that accuracy and perfection of each operation were obtained and unnecessary movements eliminated. This plan not only insured perfection of detail, but unconsciously to himself, each man was training his muscles so that they would quickly respond to his call and so that he would suffer the minimum of fatigue. As perfection of detail increased, speed was sought for and each man's work was carefully timed by stop-watch.
>
> Having trained the muscles and developed the skill of the individual, it became necessary to coordinate the work of the organization as a whole. Exactly the same methods were employed as for the training of individuals, *i.e.*, each part of the organization slowly and precisely did the part of the work assigned it, and precision and ease of operation were attained. Every detail was timed by stop-watch; for instance, it required two and one-fifth seconds to open the breech of a twelve-inch gun, one-fifth of a second to put in a primer, three and two-fifths seconds to ram the projectile, four and one-fifth seconds to ram the powder, three-fifths of a second to withdraw the loading-tray, etc.
>
> It is recognized that no man can work continuously during a long period, especially when under great mental stress, but that each man must have certain periods of rest in order to allow nature to build up what has been torn down. In order to reduce the mental stress to a minimum, drills are held frequently, so that, altho each man must at all times be alert, the method of the performance of the work becomes an ingrained habit, to a certain degree a second nature with the man, and no conscious effort of the mind is required to perform each operation.
>
> The functions of the different members of a turret-crew are laid out so that even with the greatest possible rapidity of fire each man must rest during a given part of the operation of loading and firing a gun. For example, the trainer and pointer may rest their eyes while the gun is being loaded; the plugman has no duty to perform while the pointer and trainer are getting on the target before firing, and while the projectile and powder are being loaded into the gun, etc.
>
> Having attained a high standard of speed in accurate firing of one gun the drills are extended to the whole broadside of ten or twelve turret-guns. The object sought is well indicated by the opening statement in the "Rules for Battle Practise, 1911," that "the measure of the battle efficiency of any vessel is her ability to deliver the greatest number of hits in the shortest possible time after the enemy is sighted and with the least expenditure of ammunition."
>
> The value of these methods is obvious. Not only do they serve to attain economically scientific performance of all work done, but, knowing the plans and details of any new vessel, they serve as a very exact guide to the number of men necessary to efficiently man and fight her. As a result of practical management the hitting-power of the fleet at long range has improved remarkably.

Astonishing improvement in marksmanship has been made in the last few years. In the spring battle-practise in 1911 the twelve-inch guns doubled the scores of six months previous. All of our vessels are equipped for fighting on a rolling, pitching sea, an improvement over the old "smooth-water" ships. More from the Navy's chief:

> With the improvement in gunnery has also come a marked improvement in preparedness for battle. The rules have been so drawn as to direct thought toward what may be expected in an engagement. Casualties have been simulated and unexpected difficulties have been thrown in the way by officers controlling the fire, so that they may be able to meet all obstacles.
>
> The methods for making the "approach" when about to engage in battle have been studied and developed as a result of the various battle-plans laid down by the Department for the actual firing of the guns.
>
> None of our vessels is now a "smooth-water" ship. The Department has demanded that the training should be conducted on the open sea, where the rolling and pitching require the most expert skill on the part of the gun-pointers in order to hit the target. Further, it has been assumed that the ships may have to fight in the most unfavorable weather, and therefore the rules for the battle-practises have required the ships to train for fighting in rain, snow, and foggy weather and generally when conditions are most unfavorable and adverse. For these reasons the officers and crews are prepared to meet whatever may come up, and the ability to handle successfully the casualties that will probably be met in action is one of the most important parts of the training.
>
> In the competitive battle firing, the conditions are made just as severe as those that would obtain in actual action. The

(*Continued on page* 844)

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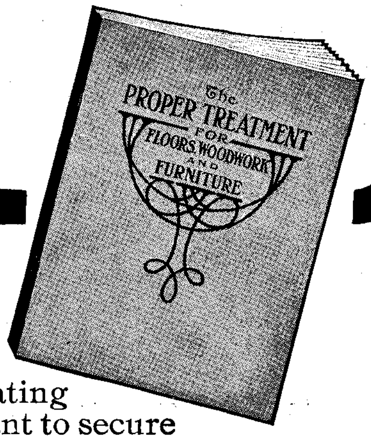

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You will find this book particularly useful if you are contemplating building—if you are interested in beautiful interiors—if you want to secure the most artistic and serviceable finish at least expense. This book is full of valuable information for everyone who is interested in their home. Mail coupon for it today.

With the book we will send you samples of two shades of Johnson's Wood Dye—any shade you select—and a sample of Johnson's Prepared Wax—all FREE.

Johnson's Wood Dye

should not be confused with the ordinary water stains which raise the grain of the wood—or oil stains that do not sink beneath the surface of the wood or bring out the beauty of its grain—or varnish stains, which really are not stains at all but merely surface coatings which produce a cheap, painty effect.

Johnson's Wood Dye is a dye in every sense of the word—it penetrates deeply into the wood bringing out its natural beauty without raising the grain. It is made in fifteen beautiful shades, as follows:

No. 126 Light Oak
No. 123 Dark Oak
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No. 140 Early English
No. 110 Bog Oak
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No. 129 Dark Mahogany
No. 130 Weathered Oak
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HALF GALLONS, $1.50

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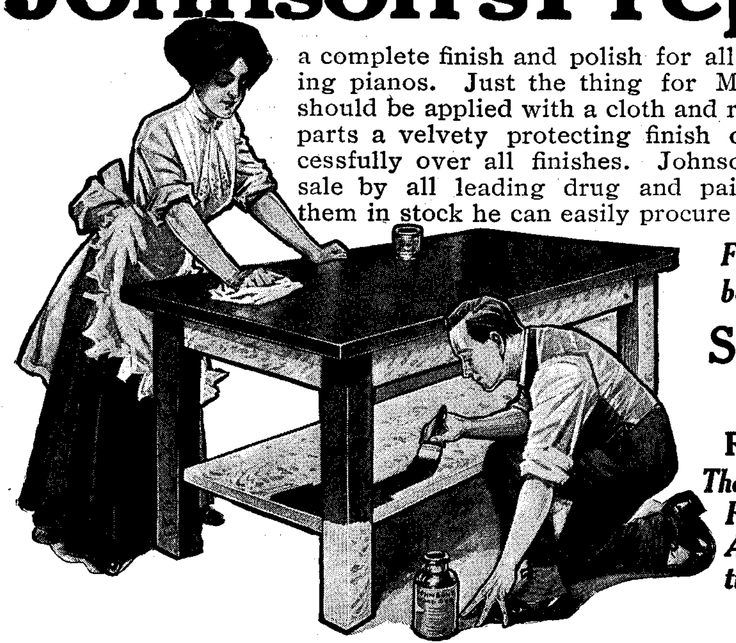

a complete finish and polish for all wood-floors, woodwork and furniture—including pianos. Just the thing for Mission furniture. Johnson's Prepared Wax should be applied with a cloth and rubbed to a polish with a dry cloth. It imparts a velvety protecting finish of great beauty. It can be used successfully over all finishes. Johnson's Artistic Wood Finishes are for sale by all leading drug and paint dealers. If your dealer hasn't them in stock he can easily procure them through his jobber.

Fill out the attached coupon for booklet and free samples.

S. C. Johnson & Son,
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The Wood Finishing Authorities.

Please Use This *Free Coupon*

I accept your offer of Free Booklet Edition L. D. 4 and two sample bottles of Johnson's Wood Dye. Send me shades Nos............ and one sample can of Johnson's Prepared Wax.

Name...

Address...

....

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 842)

firing vessel has no knowledge of the course, speed, and distance of the target vessel. All the information she has is that somewhere on the horizon, at a distance of ten miles or more, is a column of smoke which marks the target vessel at which she is to shoot. She steams toward it at her best speed and opens fire at whatever range she chooses; but the value of hitting at long ranges is vitally imprest on her by the amount that is added to or subtracted from her score for the shots that hit beyond 12,000 yards or under that mark. The whole firing is over in four minutes and the ship has no other chance to make good if she fails in this. No excuses are accepted for failure of guns to fire, for break-downs of any character, or for any faults of personnel or material.

As evidence of the value of competition in gunnery a comparison is made with the fighting efficiency of the vessels during the Spanish-American War and at the present writing. The percentage of hits in 1898 was 3½ with the large guns firing about once in five minutes at short range. The percentage of hits in the recent firing at the *San Marcos* was 33⅓, the range being 10,000 yards and the present rate of firing a single twelve-inch gun being about ten shots in five minutes. This rather overestimates the work at Santiago and underestimates the work to-day. A roughly drawn comparison shows that we are about 1,200 times better in gunnery efficiency than we were at Santiago.

The policy now for the competitive training for battle is that it shall begin on the date of commission, and no excuses are accepted for being unprepared should the Department at any time require the ships to fire at a day's notice.

But Secretary Meyer does not think the navy-yard system is as good as it ought to be. He would change some of the rules governing the use of money appropriated for the building and repairing of ships, and would get rid of some of the navy-yards scattered along the coast from Maine to Louisiana. Of this he said:

> The navy-yard is a military establishment existing solely for military purposes. A part of the work—the largest part, if magnitude be gaged by the amount of money expended—is industrial in its character, but not in its object. But yards can not be scientifically managed to the greatest advantage so long as the Secretary is hampered by lack of power to use the moneys appropriated to the best advantage. The yards must be organized and managed so as to promote military efficiency, and it is necessary that the yards produce results which will increase the military value of the fleet—for the fleet is the Navy.
>
> The problem which will have to be met when the Canal is completed and the fleet is spending six months of the year on the Pacific Ocean, is the question of the consolidation of the navy-yards. We are at present embarrassed by a superfluous number of navy-yards, distributed along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Louisiana. This calls for a vast amount of

(*Continued on page* 846)

An Investment Proved and Approved

Human experience, caution and prudence have proved and approved for forty centuries real estate mortgages. They represent an investment that could not be better. They possess safety, stability, income and convertibility.

The 6% Mortgage Bonds of The New York Real Estate Security Company are real estate mortgages. They are offered at par (100) and interest and are as safe as human experience and prudence can make them. The security is selected, improved, income-producing real estate, well located on Manhattan Island, in New York City, mortgaged to a prominent trust company of New York City, as trustee for the bondholders, and covering the entire assets of the Company, including its future investments in mortgages and property.

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Interest paid semi-annually, January and July. Bond tax exempt in New York State.

Send your order for bonds today—Interest begins on date of purchase.

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NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SECURITY CO.
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Portable Fireproof Bungalows

Boat Houses, Stores, Warehouses, Garages, etc., built at low cost by the **Pruden System** of interlocking, self-structuring metal units. No framework needed. No wood. You and helper easily erect or take down. Strong, durable and handsome as masonry. Three years of demonstrated success. Immediate shipments from stock. Write for catalog. Tell what building interested in.

Metal Shelter Co.
5-47 W. Water St.
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Patentees and sole Manufacturers

5% — 6% — 7%

Your money will earn 6% interest per annum if invested in the Coupon Bonds furnished by this bank. The bonds are based on real estate.

Address Bond Department "B."

THE ISLAND CITY NATIONAL BANK
OF KEY WEST, FLORIDA
CAPITAL $100,000.00

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Est. 1874—Inc. 1910
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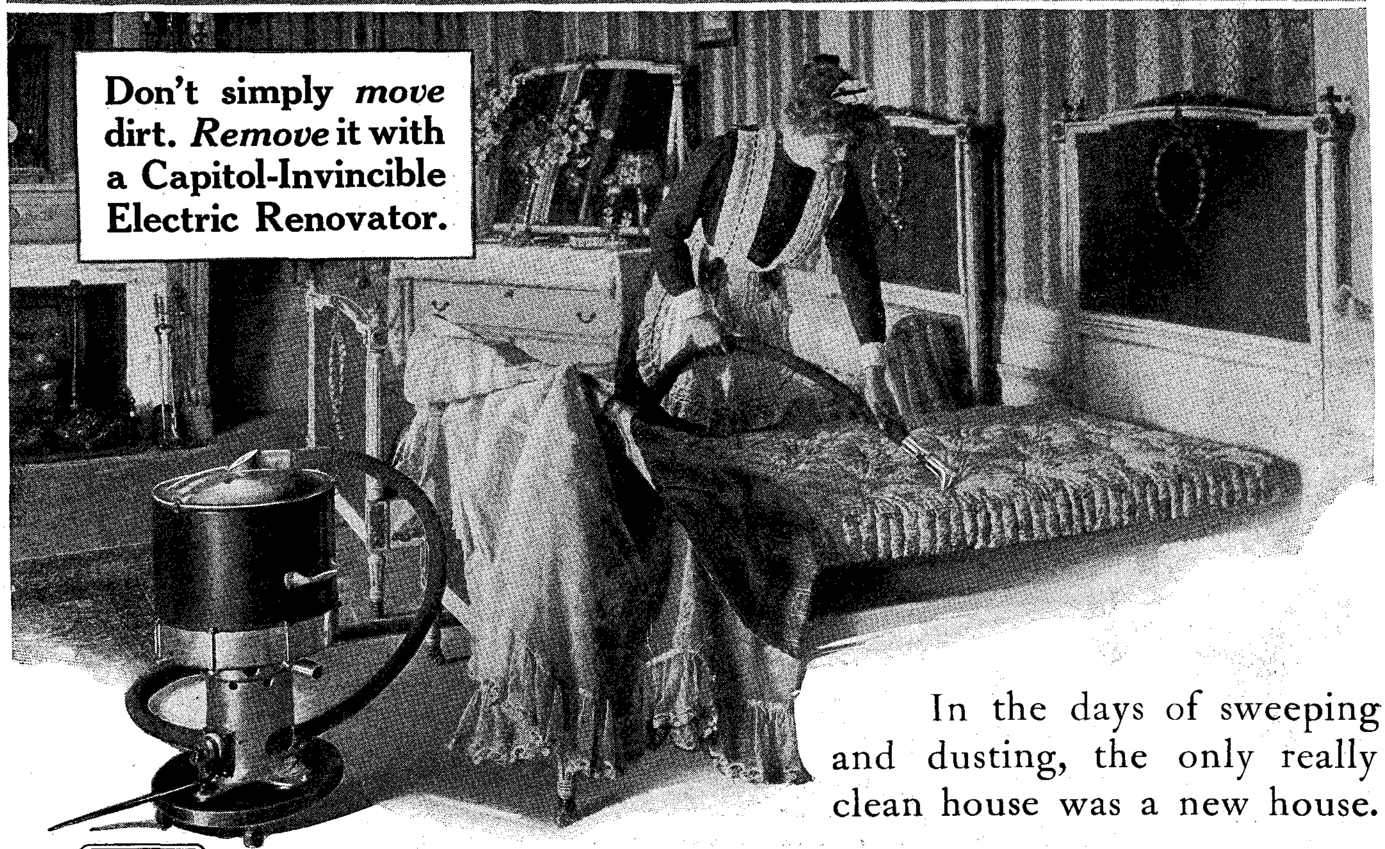
2 and 4 East Forty-Fourth Street
NEW YORK
SPORTING and MUFTI TAILORS
BREECHES MAKERS

THE present Wetzel standard of workmanship, in all branches of gentlemen's garments, has been achieved in the course of thirty-eight years' endeavor and concurrence of an ever loyal organization, faithfully serving a cultured custom. The London tendencies in fashion find first expression in America at Wetzel's.

"Throw-on" overcoats ready for town or country service—in the Wetzel Sporting Department.



Don't simply *move* dirt. *Remove* it with a Capitol-Invincible Electric Renovator.

In the days of sweeping and dusting, the only really clean house was a new house.

IT EATS DIRT

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THE United States Radiator Corporation are manufacturers of The Complete Line of Boilers, Radiators and Heating Specialties—designed and built by experts for efficient and economic heating of any building from cottage to skyscraper.

THE beautiful book, "A Modern House-Warming," which will enable you to decide the system best adapted to your own home or property, will be sent free on request.

Where the situation demands a stationary installation, the CAPITOL-INVINCIBLE turbine and the CAPITOL-CONNERSVILLE—positive rotary types—The Complete Line as manufactured by us will meet every demand.

not only banishes dirt from your home but it *saves you.* Germ laden dust stirred up by sweeping is dangerous to health. You, your maids or your children can keep your home and everything in it free from dust with little effort.

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The Capitol-Invincible Electric Renovator has a steady, continuous suction which gathers up every particle of dust from your floor, rugs and furniture.

The Capitol-Invincible obtains its wonderful non-fluctuating suction from noiseless centrifugal fans which run evenly and smoothly. It has no valves, bellows or gears to vibrate or wear out. It has only two bearings and these run without wear in a bath of oil. Its suction is adapted automatically to the heaviest rugs or the daintiest draperies. It will give perfect service for a lifetime.

Every machine made is in successful continuous use.

Use your own judgment in buying a vacuum cleaner. Our booklet, which we will send you free, entitled "How to Buy a Vacuum Cleaner," is written by an eminent electrical and mechanical engineer and will advise you of the merits of all the principles used in vacuum cleaners. If you would have a clean and sanitary home, you need this book.

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Dealers: Ask for our "Help Sell" plan.

FOR MOTOR BOATS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 844)

money to be expended for maintenance, absolutely unnecessary to meet the actual requirements of the fleet. But nothing can be accomplished in the abolition of needless navy-yards until public sentiment is aroused to the necessity of it and until it becomes so evident that local interests will be overcome by public interest in meeting this question on broad, patriotic, business principles.

Business principles have been applied to the Navy, both ashore and afloat, in so far as possible. Radical changes have been made where the efficiency of the yards and ships would allow, and a progressive policy of improvement has been consistently followed throughout this Administration.

VALUE OF THE "SPITBALL"

It must be confest that the "spitball" has a name that is not attractive to the esthetic, but it has nevertheless been of wonderful value to a few of the best pitchers, and especially to Eddie Walsh, of the Chicago White Sox. So says Cy Young, the veteran twirler of the Boston Americans, in an interview with Bozeman Bulger, of the New York *Evening World*. But while Walsh made himself famous on the baseball diamond with his freak curve, many great pitchers, such as Mathewson, Bender, Rucker, and Mordecai Brown, never use it, principally for the reason that they do not deem it necessary for the best effects. The "spitball" is feared by many players because of its sharp, sudden break. Says Young:

"The spitball is a great strain on the pitching arm, and I believe it has put many a promising man out of business. They say that it was the cause of Jack Chesbro going back, but I couldn't say as to that. You know he had been pitching a long time before he developed the spitter, and it may have been that his arm just naturally gave out. At that I see that he is trying to come back, and as he is a big strong fellow he may succeed.

"You know," he explained, "Chesbro is the man who really developed the spitball and many think that he discovered it. From all the information that we can get the man who really discovered the peculiar curve that we know as the 'spitball' is Elmer Stricklett. Jack Chesbro saw him pitching it, and, seeing the possibilities in the freak curve, he began to develop it and perfected it with such success that other pitchers began to pick it up as a life-saver."

"What about Ed. Walsh?" I asked. "Do you think the spitter has hurt his arm?"

The old pitcher smiled in a funny way and remarked rather naively: "Well, did Walsh have anything to hurt before he got the spitter?

"You see," he went on, "Walsh never had a great curve and was not regarded as a phenomenal pitcher until he developed the spitball. To him it has been a great benefit. It has made him one of the greatest pitchers in the world. In his case it can not be said that the spitter hurt his arm, because he had little to lose and all to gain by adopting it."

"Have you ever used it?" I asked.

"Very seldom," was the reply. "Occasionally I use it as a bluff and one time I had Lajoie on the run by continually making a bluff as if I was going to pitch the peculiar curve. I got him guessing at what I was going to do and I really fooled him with the same stuff I had been handing him for years. I can pitch the spitter all right, but I do not think it would do my arm any good and for that reason I laid it off.

"The one time that I did use it in a game," said Cy, "was in an exhibition game between the Boston Red Sox and the Boston Nationals. At that time, if you will remember, the Boston Nationals had a left-hander called 'Young Cy Young.' He had great success during the summer and was looked upon as a marvel largely through the fact that he had given the New York Giants all kinds of trouble. Naturally there is a lot of rivalry between the two clubs in Boston, and the rooters for the Nationals thought they had a man who could beat me in Young Cy Young.

"When I got to Boston all of my friends were warning me to watch out for this Young Cy Young. They said he was likely to beat me, and that I would have to pitch my head off to win. I still have that old love for a hard fight, and as my pride was somewhat aroused I made up my mind to win this game. My arm was not exactly in shape for great speed, so I decided to fool them all by using the spitter.

"Very few of the players on the other team knew that I could pitch the spitter, and when I started in with it they couldn't hit at all.

"Well, I won't go into details about the game, but I won easily. That didn't change my mind in regard to the spitter, however, for I knew it would be a bad thing for my arm, and I never used it except for a bluff or an occasional fooler after that."

"Would you advise a pitcher just breaking in to develop the spitball?" I asked, as he hesitated for a minute.

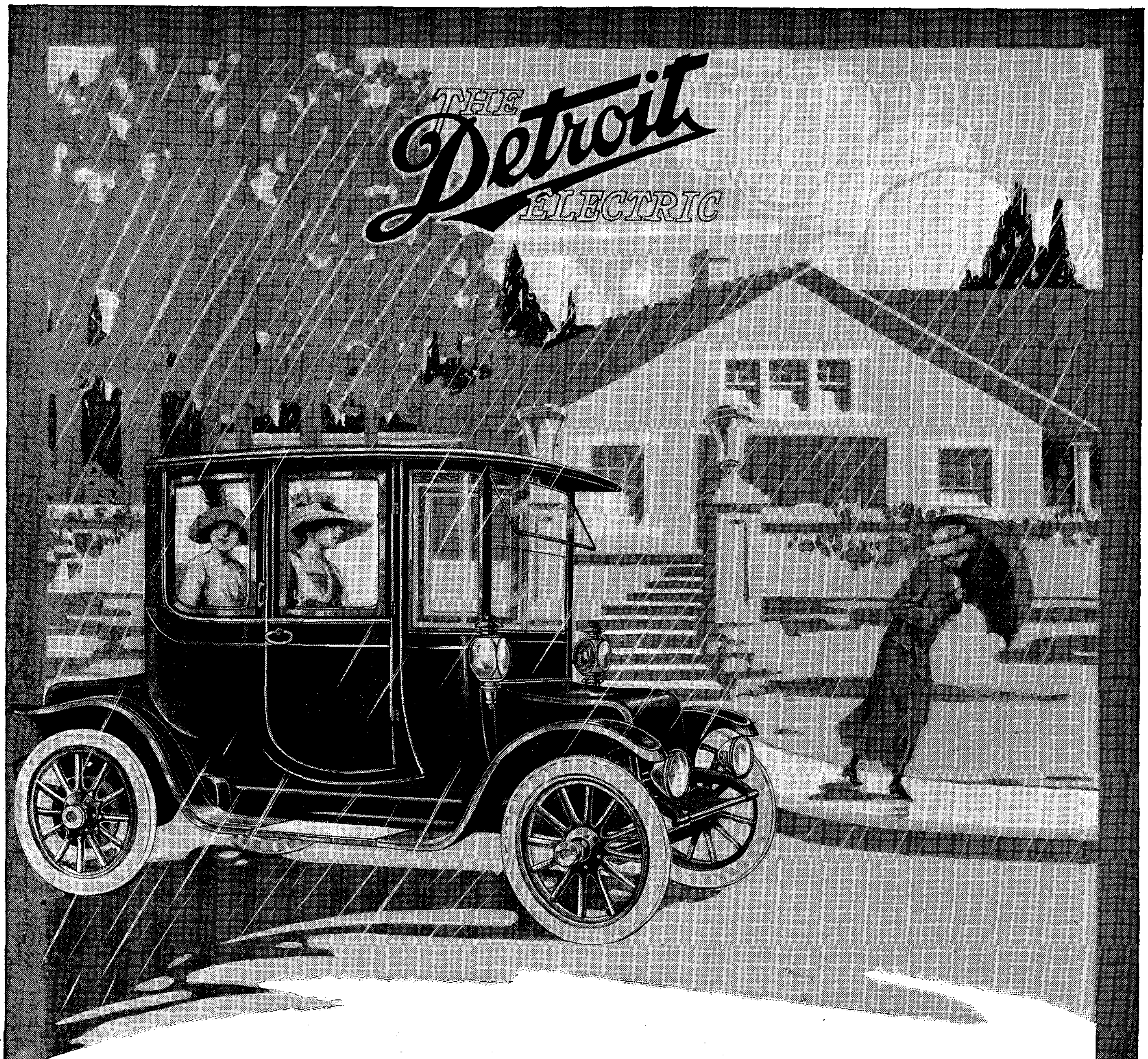
"If he had a bad arm and if he didn't have much of a curve, I certainly would. It would be a salvation for him. But if a young pitcher has a good, free, easy movement, plenty of speed, and a good curve, I think it would be poor judgment for him to take a chance with the spitter. You see, pitchers like Mathewson, Alexander, Brown, and those fellows never use it. I have heard that Mathewson occasionally tried a spitter against Hans Wagner, but as a regular thing he never tries it."

"Just what makes the spitball hard on the arm?" I asked him.

"It hurts a pitcher in the forearm. On account of the ball slipping from the moistened fingers with no spinning motion it has to be thrown with a hard snap of the forearm. That is a continuous strain on the muscles just below the bend in the elbow on the inside of the arm. Once those muscles get out of shape, a pitcher is practically gone, so far as a good curve ball is concerned.

"Another evidence that the spitter is not needed by a good fast-ball and curve-ball pitcher is that none of the old-time

(*Continued on page* 848)



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 846)

stars used it, and were still wonders. Take John Clarkson, for instance. Now, there was a great pitcher. In fact, I would almost say that he was the greatest of them all. He had everything that a good pitcher ought to have, and with it he had a cunning brain. He would continually outguess the batter and mix him up so that hits were few and far between. I often wondered why Clarkson quit when he did, because I believe he was just as good at that time as he ever was."

THE HELPMEET OF DOCTOR SUN

In the minds of Americans and Europeans Chinese women are associated with rigid domestic seclusion and the consequent ignorance of the affairs of the world, but the impression must undergo a change if we are to believe some of the things that have been told us during the past few months. The women of the Mongol Republic have not only secured the right of suffrage, but many of them have personally won fame at home and abroad. One of these is Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, wife of the famous revolutionist, who voluntarily yielded the provisional presidency to Yuan Shih-kai. William Maxwell, writing in the London *Daily Mail* tells of an interesting interview with her at Penang:

"Mrs. Sun Yat-sen," said my Chinese companion.

"But, madam," I stammered, "I have just been told that your daughter is seventeen years old!"

A pair of dark eyes twinkled and a smile played like a sunbeam about the sensitive mouth.

All the way I had been wondering what sort of mate this Chinese rebel-leader had taken to himself. Was she a stout-hearted, stern-faced Roman matron who could say to her husband as she handed him his shield, "Come back with it or upon it!" Was she some stolid, unimaginative housewife who could never understand and had ceased to trouble about the ambitions of her adventurous husband? Or was she some sensitive, shrinking creature whose face was haunted with the ghost of an ever-impending tragedy?

And here she was—just a dainty little lady with sweet, smiling face and a grace and charm that make willing slaves. The simple robe of pure white threw into strong relief the clear, olive tone of the complexion and the glossy black hair unadorned and smoothed back from the shapely forehead. Mrs. Sun Yat-sen might be a beautiful nun if her face did not shine with the happiness that is of this world also.

How does it happen that the mothers of great men have the monopoly of stories that make either history or dreams? Surely the wives have a right to share this anthology. Theirs is often the tragedy if not the romance of great lives—the sacrifice if not the inspiration.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen has not accompanied her husband in his wanderings. She was not with him when he was hustled into the Chinese Legation in London and kept a close prisoner until a note hidden in a coal-scuttle startled the British people

(*Continued on page* 850)

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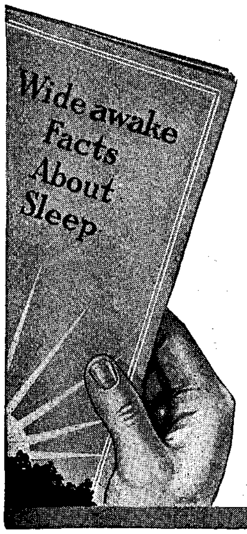
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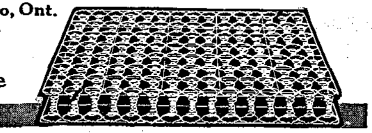

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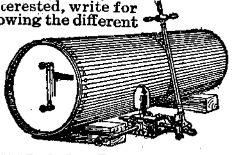

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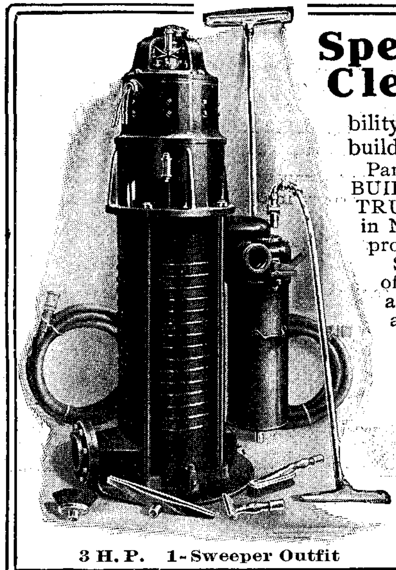

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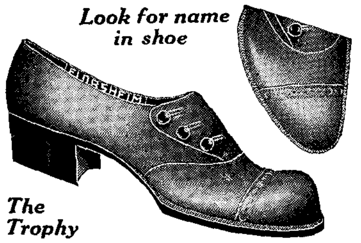

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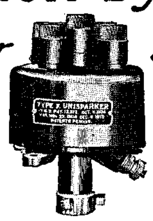

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 848)

into indignation. She is a stranger alike to Europe and America.

"I have two daughters who have been my care," she explained. "They are being educated after the manner of English girls."

But if Mrs Sun Yat-sen has taken no active part, she has none the less suffered in the cause of the revolution. Merely to see her in exile is a corrective to the egotism of action, and to talk with her is to feel that revolutions are not dreams but realities.

"For years the cause has separated me from my husband, on whose head there has been a price. My married life has been filled with vague terrors and active alarms. But never for a moment have I lost faith in the success of our sacrifice."

This is the secret of her radiant youth and enthusiasm—faith in a man and a cause.

The interview was occasioned by a trip the correspondent made to Penang to meet Dr. Sun, who was soon to stop there on his way from London to Nanking. Penang is a beautiful island on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, far out of the revolutionist's way, but his family were there and he had not seen them in a long time. Mr. Maxwell goes on to say:

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen and her daughters have been living under the British flag in Penang for more than a year. Their presence was unknown except to a few Chinese agents of the revolution. Chinese swarm everywhere in the peninsula. They seem more numerous than the natives, and in Penang they have given proof of anti-Manchu sympathies by cutting off their pigtails. A revolutionary club has been started, and a daily newspaper advocates the principles and records the progress of the Republic. To this club I went in search of some one who might introduce me to Mrs. Sun Yat-sen. A half-naked and sweating Chinese coolie drew me in a rickshaw through streets palpitating with the life that makes the Chinaman a rival to be feared, and deposited me at the door of a printer's shop. A hand-press was throwing off copies of the newspaper, and several young members of the club received me like polite inquisitors.

Did any of them know Mrs. Sun Yat-sen? If you have ever tried to read a Chinaman's face you will know the answer I got. A blank stare. The name of Sun Yat-sen was evidently unknown to the members of the Chinese club. But this strange oblivion was dispelled after a few words with the Chinese editor, and I found myself again spinning along in a rickshaw with a young and eager revolutionist by my side. We stopt before a house with a swing-door of carved teak and entered a large room with bare white walls. In the middle of the room stood a little table and four ugly European chairs that looked mean and ashamed in the presence of rows of the dark carved chairs of the Chinese. A neat little maid set cups of tea before us, and out of the shadowy room beyond floated a white-robed, smiling little lady —Mrs. Sun Yat-sen.

We drank tea and talked of the new force that is moving through the Eastern world and quickening the brooding soul of China into feverish activity.

"Your philosophers pretend that constitutions must grow by slow degrees," observed my young Chinese companion. "We are going to show you that they can grow in a night, and that the Chinese are not the amorphous mass of inertia that some of you imagine."

"Yet it is strange with how much vehemence men oppose their own happiness," was our hostess's comment, and she spoke the words of a life's experience.

One request Mrs. Sun Yat-sen made. It was that I should deny the report that she is in Penang to collect funds for the revolution. I understood the significance of this later when I came to Malacca and visited the prison. In one of the cells were three Chinese charged with the murder of a Chinese detective, and in another cell were several well-to-do Chinese merchants awaiting trial for conspiracy to extort money from their countrymen to aid the revolution.

Secret societies are a habit with the Chinese. They abound in Singapore and the Federated Malay States, where the contrast between the conditions of life and those in China makes a rebel of every coolie and of every merchant an enemy of the Manchu Government. Those who from conscience or economy refuse to help the revolution yield in the end to the pressure of some secret society.

In Malacca Jail it was easy to understand why Mrs. Sun Yat-sen wishes to have no part in raising funds for the revolution. She is content with setting an example of self-sacrifice for a cause in which she has faith.

A CINCINNATUS OF COMMUNICATION

IN these times of demand for young men in business, when even middle-aged men sometimes try in vain to "come back," it is interesting to see a farmer of more than threescore years called from his plow to assume control of one of the largest public-service corporations in the country. It was not a case of the Call of the People—in fact, it happened to be the call of just one person, altho it is safe to say that the public, as well as the private interests concerned, have profited considerably as a result of the return of the elderly man to the field of business activity. His name is Theodore N. Vail, and Rufus Hamilton Gilmore tells in *Pearson's* how it all happened. It appears that the affairs of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company were in a bad way four years ago, as a result of having spent huge sums in trying to crush out companies that were competing with the Bell interests in many States. The president of the company resigned because he thought there was no way out of the situation, and at a meeting of the directors following the resignation it was suggested gloomily that the best thing to do was to sell out to the Government. Senator Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, who was a member of the board, had an idea that was quite different. He said he knew of the man for the position; and in the next few days he journeyed to a farm at Lyndonville, Vt., and called on Mr. Vail. The farmer did not like the proposition, saying that he did not care to come out of retirement in his sixty-third year, and that perhaps a capable young man could be found. But Senator Crane insisted—and Mr. Vail consented. Continuing, Mr. Gilmore says:

> President Vail went at that company like a young man with a new broom. He brought the expensive warfare against the independent telephone companies to an abrupt halt. He permitted the sale to these rivals of Bell instruments. Far-sighted move! Few saw Vail's distance until later. When he began once again to gather in these rivals, there they were, already equipped with his own instruments. But Vail's sweeping change of policy did not end here. He had an appraisal made of the entire property of his own company; figures at hand, he opened wide the door of publicity, and stockholders and reporters gained free access to information formerly withheld. Vail recognized the vast advantage of securing the good-will of the public. He went straight after it. He went after it also by making his men realize that the public paid them their salaries, that the Bell company was merely paymaster, and that it was time they began better to serve their real bosses. At one stroke, Vail freed his force from the idea that they worked for a high-handed, listless monopoly. With what result?
>
> Vail had been president but a few months when along came the gusty panic of 1907. Yet so quick and sure had been his work that his company weathered the storm without opening a single seam. But he accomplished much more than this. In that most hopeless period which follows panic, when money vanishes and capital is to be had only at the rates of usury, he astonished his stockholders with the information, "Net earnings for past ten months, $13,715,000, against $11,579,000 for same period of 1906. Your company has $18,000,000 in bank, and won't need to borrow any money for two years." Stockholders and public were equally astounded at this statement. At the age when most men are beginning to die at the top, here was one who had come back and accomplished a miracle. They were so surprized at this remarkable showing that they quite overlooked other news, quite as startling. In that same annual report, President Vail came out frankly for Government regulation.

Mr. Vail had been twenty years out of active business, but that does not mean that he was not well trained for the emergency. He had been chief of the railway-mail service and later one of the most active workers in upbuilding the Bell telephone system. In 1878, when the Bell in-

How I Made Men Come to Me

The "life-story" of a woman who was the "ugly duckling" in a family of five beautiful girls, and who found herself always alone in a corner, while the men paid court to her sisters. Suddenly a vista was opened to her, and by an almost unbelievably simple method she changed her whole life, became the center of folks, the most popular woman in her neighborhood, and is today the wife of one of the best-known statesmen in America.

It is, really, a remarkable story, remarkable for its simplicity, and yet of the greatest import to every girl and woman who is shy or feels herself overlooked.

It is in the May issue of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

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THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
Independence Square, Philadelphia

Before I End My Life

A Statement for Other Men to Read and, Especially, for Girls and Women

The most prominent man in a small town marries, takes his bride home, goes to his desk, writes all night long, and is found by his bride, at daylight, having poisoned himself. On his desk is a statement, with the above title, in which he tells why his first wife left him, 11 years before; why he married that day and now takes his life, and brings up a question with regard to men and husbands that is destined to be hotly resented and denied by men and discloses a trait in man-nature that will surprise many a wife and woman. Thousands of women will ask, "Is it true?" while men, the author says, will deny it in public and confess it to themselves in private.

It is in the May issue of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

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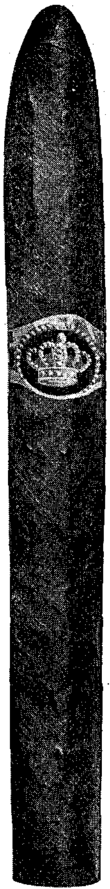
Smoke Five With Me



Here is the sweetest smoke that I ever knew, and I've smoked for 40 years.

It was handed me once by a connoisseur, who told me where to get it. Later I had it made specially for me—made as a small Panatella, the size of this picture, for a short, sweet smoke.

It is made solely from Havana leaf. So are many others. But I call this the finest-flavored leaf that ever came from Cuba.

All my friends think likewise. Now I order these cigars in 50,000 lots to keep my friends supplied.

It occurs to me now that countless men would be glad to share this discovery. I am going to let some of them do it. Not for profit so much as a hobby.

I will supply a few men, who love good cigars, at **$4 per hundred,** mail or express prepaid. That's not far from my cost.

If you must have big, heavy cigars, these won't please you. These are for men who like mild and exquisite smokes. I have never tasted anything like them.

Five Cigars Free

I will send to 500 men five cigars free. Just send me 10 cents to cover postage, packing and revenue stamp. I will supply the cigars. I only ask this 10 cents to pick out the right sort of people.

If you like them, order as wanted—100 or 500 at a time. I will send them prepaid at $4 per hundred and if you prefer will open a charge account with you. **Write now for the five cigars.**

J. Rogers Warner
509 Marine Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

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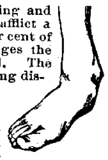
Wrongly Called **BROKEN ARCH**

is the most painful, distressing and harassing condition that can afflict a human being, and affects 90 per cent of our people. In the early stages the condition is easily corrected. The trouble follows every weakening disease. Send for the



A-KE-LES Foot Trouble Symptom Blank

and learn the exact stage of your own foot trouble, and the proper methods for correction and relief. The experience of the leading Foot Specialists of the World is at your command. The blank is free—write for it now.

A-KE-LES Foot Comfort Co. 184 Summer St. Boston, Mass.

The A-KE-LES Devices make any shoe a good shoe for a bad foot. Ask at good shoe stores.

L&C. HARDTMUTH'S

"KOH-I-NOOR"

"KOH·I·NOOR"

PENCILS IN 17 DEGREES AND COPYING.

BEST FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND THE MOST ECONOMICAL.

terests were in a seemingly hopeless tangle, Vail became general manager of the properties. At that time the service did not reach beyond a few localities, but the telephone was destined to be a great means of communication, and the new general manager found tremendous possibilities before him. With the counsel and financial aid of other far-seeing men, and with newly invented mechanical appliances which he purchased from time to time, he gradually built up the service until not only towns and cities were equipped with local and long-distance telephones, but many of the farming districts East, West, North, and South were helloing to each other. It had been a wonderful undertaking, and his acquaintances marveled at what he accomplished, but they were no more doubtful of his success when he started out as a practical telephone man than when, twenty years ago, he tackled a Vermont farm, for the percentage of failures in that line of work, too, was running high. But he made it pay. And when he returned to business life:

> Vail came back to the Bell Telephone Company after twenty years of absence, but with the vigor of a man of forty. And soon he began to show that he had surprizes left in him. One morning, people dropt their newspapers and spoke to wives, friends, strangers, any one who happened to be near. The Bell company had quietly bought the Gould holdings, was in control of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Few caught the irony of the surprizing news, few realized that the telephone company had just gobbled up a corporation which thirty years before had refused to gobble it. Fewer still foresaw the good which this portended.
>
> "Another monopoly! Now they'll both cut down expenses and both give us rottener service." That was what was said. We all of us have a bias for drawing one misfortune from another. But one man the public then failed to reckon on. What Theodore Vail did to the telegraph company came as a rude shock to those who put no trust in trusts, who see no hope in "the survival of the fattest."
>
> For years previous, the Western Union Telegraph Company had scorned to do anything except to send ten words to any part of this country at a price. Sometimes the price changed—usually upward. That was all. Pucker your brows, recall, if you can, when this monopoly ever so forgot as to do aught for the public but to send their ten words at a price. Then President Vail of the telephone company became also President Vail of the telegraph company—with results. Telegrams began to run people down by telephone. The "Night Letter" lowered the price. Soon, one could send a telegram by telephone without leaving one's office. And now, as I write, comes the announcement of the "Day Letter." These are only a few of the surprizing changes effected by this new executive, but they show the attitude of the man. Theodore N. Vail really believes that a public-service corporation should try to serve the public. Lonesome man!
>
> "What Vail's done for the telegraph is only a pinhead compared with what he's done for the telephone," exclaimed one

Quickly Applied
Dries in 15 Minutes

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Makes Tires Look New and Last Longer

Tirenew is a scientific preservative of automobile tires—a liquid, unvulcanized rubber coating, made of pure para gum. It will not flake or rub off—wears like rubber.

Made in two shades—white and tire gray.

Tirenew makes the tires look bright and new, and gives the entire car a well-groomed appearance.

Tirenew Preserves Tires

Tires are made of an inner framework of heavy cotton fabric covered with an outer rubber coating which takes the wear of the road. Manufacturers of tires say—"Keep moisture away from the fabric—moisture rots it." However tires in use quickly become a mass of cuts through which moisture enters. Tirenew will flow into these cuts and waterproof the exposed fabric, thereby adding greatly to the life of the tire.

Send $1.00 and your dealer's name, and we will send you a trial can of Tirenew, enough for 12 tires, prepaid or through your dealer.

Our valuable booklet entitled "Tire Care" sent free upon application.

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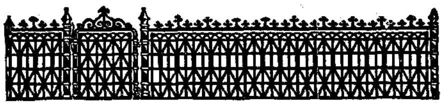

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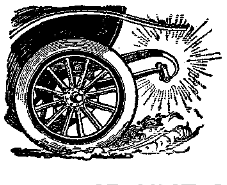

Stop That Squeak

with a little

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(Pulverized Flake)

Work in between the spring leaves and on the bolts Dixon's Motor Graphite mixed with oil. Stops the noise for good—prevents rusting.

Dixon's Motor Graphite is an ideal lubricant, for it produces on bearing surfaces a tough, veneer-like coating of marvelous smoothness which prevents metallic contact—reduces friction—and does away with hot bearings.

You will get more power from your engine, your car will run quietly, your lubricant and repair bills will be less, if you use Dixon's Motor Graphite in every part of your car.

Mix it with your own choice of lubricants or we will do it for you, as we manufacture a full line of greases containing Dixon's Motor Graphite.

Ask your dealer for Dixon's Graphite Lubricant No. 677—a highest quality mineral grease scientifically combined with Dixon's Motor Graphite. Fine for differentials and transmissions. More economical than plain oil or grease.

Send name and model of car for free book, "Lubricating the Motor."

JOSEPH DIXON
CRUCIBLE COMPANY
Jersey City Estab. in 1827 N. J.

DIXON TRADE MARK

man in a position to know. I knew this, but I wanted to hear him say it. And some one of even greater importance paid Vail a tribute which belongs here. It was Thomas A. Edison who said this:

"Mr. Vail is a big man. Until his day the telephone was in the hands of men of little business capacity. Vail will encourage inventors—he's invented things himself. But, beyond all that, he's square."

Edison ought to know. Edison was on the Western Union salary list when that company attempted to drive the Bell interests from the telephone field; in fact, Edison invented that early transmitter which nearly put Vail and his associates out of business.

"He's square!" What Edison said about him, so also say the men who work with and under Vail. One incident aptly gives the reason. Senator Crane is reported to have gone to President Vail once for the head of a Bell employee who was opposing him too openly in politics. Senator Crane was the largest individual stockholder in the Bell Company. Did this count for as much as it usually does? No; President Vail's reply and attitude were characteristic.

"Murray," he said, calmly, "you can't get his head without taking mine first."

Not always are two heads better than one. Senator Crane withdrew in good time, and in good order.

Finally, we have this more intimate view of the man himself:

> He is a big, heavily made man, is Vail, with snow-white mustache, eyelashes, and hair. His face wears the serious, forbidding look which is the mask of the busy man, a frown which threatens—but threatens merely to save more time for his real work. He is eager to complete his task and get back to that Vermont farm to which he has the habit of disappearing. To an interviewer, he is a disappointment. He is a man of curious reticences and of long silences, a little ponderous, talking unwillingly and poorly about himself. "He is so quiet that few realize his breadth," one intimate friend of his warned me. But all this is because he is a man who acts, who gets things done, not one whose mind shuttles on a loose fabric of picturesque talk. He is absorbed; he is brooding over how telephone and telegraph can be made to serve a still larger usefulness. But of one thing be assured, his absorption proclaims no selfish conspiracy of thought in the interest merely of himself or of his company.
>
> Years ago, bound for Europe with his son, who had just been graduated from college, Vail observed that he himself seemed to be attracting an unusual amount of attention. Fellow passengers, of both sexes, were continually pointing him out to one another. At first, he was annoyed; then, he grew curious as to what he had lately done to bring this sudden access of fame upon him. He listened that he might learn. One day, while lying in his deck-chair, two young girls strolled past, and this was what Vail overheard:
>
> "Who did you say he was?" asked one girl of the other.
>
> "Young Vail's father—Vail, captain of the Harvard crew," answered the other.
>
> And for years, Theodore Vail told this story on himself with a keen relish for the full humor of the situation.

Diamond Tires

IT is Quality in the tire—not type or style—that determines the Mileage and wear you will get out of it.

Diamond Tires are made in *all types* (the Straight Side type included), in *all sizes*, to *fit every style of rim*, and in "Smooth," "Safety," "Bailey," and "Grip" treads.

You can get in Diamond Tires *any type* that you want—and in any Diamond tire that you choose you will get what no other tire can give you—the *Greatest Mileage* and the *best service* that can be built into a tire of that type.

The phenomenal success of the Diamond Safety Tread tire has proved that car owners have a keen eye for tire values.

Here is a rugged tire that is built by adding a thick, heavy tread on top of the regular smooth tread Diamond Tire. It is a real non-skid tire based on a correct understanding of the skid problem. Its principle is fundamentally different from that of any other tire.

It prevents a skid by cutting through and cleaning away the film of mud, water or grease on the pavement, exactly as a squeegee window cleaner dries a pane of glass. It is a year round tire that insures safety when safety is needed and a tire that gives even greater mileage than the smooth tread Diamond Tires.

In addition to dependable dealers everywhere, there are 54 Diamond Service Stations. Diamond Service means more than merely selling tires; it means taking care of Diamond tire users.

The Diamond Rubber Company Akron, Ohio

We Could build them Cheaper, ***But we Won't*** We Would build them Better, ***But we Can't***

Hal Chase
writes:
Maybe I'm a bit rough with collars; anyhow the ordinary collar doesn't stand for half what Silver Collars do.
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) **HAL CHASE.**

Name of Collar Illustrated
WAUKOMIS

Ide Silver Collars

Make Many More Trips to the Laundry
and the style and fit still as smart as when the box was first opened. This is the record of

Ide Silver BRAND Collars
1/4 Sizes 2 for 25¢
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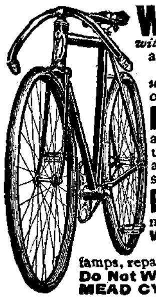
Durable material, ample scarf space, excellent workmanship and the strongest of buttonholes—LINOCORD BUTTONHOLES. They're easier to button, won't stretch and *don't tear out.*
Prove this: Silver Collars last longer in the laundry.

Send for Our Attractive Style Book

GEO. P. IDE & CO. 507 River Street, Troy, N. Y.



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RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. **We Sell** cheaper than any other factory.
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Gotham Shirts
The label guarantees the **Color Fast Fabrics.** Fit and Tailoring is all that any man wants. **$1.00 to $7.50.** Also SUMMER UNDERWEAR, PAJAMAS AND SOFT COLLARS.
Send for your personal copy of the Gotham Book de luxe.
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Dept. H, Fifth Ave. Bldg., N. Y. City

WANTED—A SUPERMAN

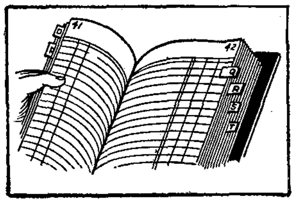
MAGAZINE editors would be a wonderful class of men if they were all up to the standard required by a publisher who recently advertised in a New York newspaper for some one to control the literary destinies of his periodical. The advertisement appeared several days ago, and probably the vacancy has been filled, but there lingers a haunting doubt whether the publisher found exactly the kind of a man he was looking for. The New York *Press* has this to say about it editorially:

Some magazine owner advertises anonymously his want of a managing editor—"a broad-chested, virile young man of energy, culture, and mental scope, preferably in the early thirties, or even somewhat younger, and newspaper-trained; a man who loves work and can stand up under it," etc., etc. Competitors for this post are informed that there are some requirements which they would better consider before they address the advertiser, "giving all qualifications, including age, education, and experience."

While the final formula of the announcement is typical of a "want ad" for a cook, a coachman, or an undertaker's assistant, the ideal individual described by the publisher should not indulge himself in the delusion that he would be up against any but a man's-size job. Lest he be misled, there is the warning that "magazine-making is a difficult problem." This can be recognized by any person of average intelligence, because he is told that, "unlike the daily paper, the magazine can carry no news, nothing of a strictly timely nature, and nothing of a local nature." Possibly that caution is meant to reduce the number of applicants for the editor's easy chair by those who may feel tempted to write on both sides of a sheet of wrapping paper when applying for it. Habitual splitters of infinitives, bad spellers, and other slovenly fellows may also be scared off, together with recent graduates of schools of journalism.

The discouragement handed out in the physical specifications should still further narrow the list of aspirants. Suffering Robert Louis Stevenson, at the height of his literary powers, would have shrunk from the test as regards a "broad-chested" physique, and even the most famous of contributing editors is barred by the very arbitrary age-limit within which must bloom the genius for whom this publisher is searching. If Richard Harding Davis and Robert H. of that tribe regard themselves as of the younger generation of authors and editors, with both newspaper training and broad chests, nevertheless the requirement as to the "early thirties" also hurls them into outer darkness, while many a high-priced magazine editor, according to the testimony of thousands of disheartened contributors, probably would go down and out on the specification that the ideal man this job is hunting must be one "who knows a good fiction story when he sees it." Howells need not apply, nor, indeed, any of the blazing literary lights of the magazine field. If one happens to be an intellectual giant he must not be a mollycoddle, if he hopes to draw the glittering prize dangled before his eyes. For evidently the duties of the editor may in-

INDEX TABS FOR PHONE BOOKS AND LEDGERS
3 Complete Sets Only 25c



Made of indestructible linen, with gummed edges—ready to be fastened right on the pages. Two minutes' work will suffice for indexing an entire book.
Use them for indexing your directory, your telephone book, your ledger, cash book, and for a hundred other practical purposes. They are printed plainly—indelibly—never wear out—in short are just as good as the most expensive tabs made.

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Alphabets—A to Z, 26 letters.
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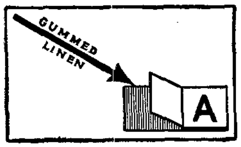

Remember, 3 sets for 25 cents—and you can specify letters of the alphabet—or numerals or days of the week or months of the year.
Send in your order today.
Agents and Solicitors Wanted
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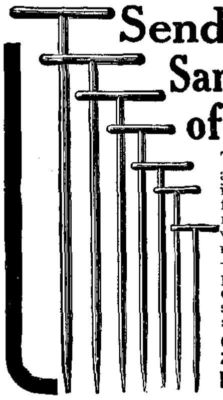

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The perfect pin for home and office use. It can be inserted without hurting the fingers, and withdrawn, no matter how firmly imbedded, without breaking the finger nails. Always holds securely—the head cannot possibly pull through. Strong, needle pointed, made in seven sizes. Write for the free sample package today.
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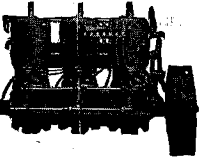

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Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.
Sexology
(Illustrated)
by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:
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Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
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Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.
All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents
Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

clude heavy lifting, in addition to undergoing the endurance tests imposed on public men by the necessity of appearing frequently at public dinners and waiting their turn to instruct the public from behind a wine-glass.

The fellow this publisher is looking for is one we can readily construct in our mind's eye. He combines the physique of Jack Johnson with the imaginative mind of Maeterlinck; the bounding blood of Rex Beach with the cool decision of Justice Hughes; the fertility of Arthur Brisbane with the moral fervor of a militant suffragette; the brusk materialism of William R. Hearst with the literary sensitiveness of Henry James. In just a word, he is a composite of bodily and mental superlativeness, and a "live wire" to give all the world a first-class shock in every issue of the magazine he shall direct. Hundreds of aspiring young editors know they are just the man for the place, and modesty, a fatal failing in older days, will not seal their lips upon the great secret.

FROM AGITATOR TO ADMINISTRATOR

IT is not easy for a man from the ranks of labor to rise to great political power without losing the common touch. That is one of the reasons why John Burns, president of the British Local Government Board, is to-day one of the most highly respected as well as one of the most useful members of Parliament. Members of the radical wing of the Socialist party have accused Burns of having broken faith with the class from which he rose, and which elevated him to a membership in the national legislative body, but if we are to believe Booker T. Washington, writing in *The Continent* (Chicago), he has never ceased to work diligently in the interest of the laboring class.

Burns was born in poverty, and went to work at the age of ten. When he was a young man an employer discharged him for making a Socialistic speech, and for many months he was jobless, and a sort of industrial outcast. But he was a fighting man and in 1889 he organized the great dock-laborers' strike, which brought together into the labor-unions 100,000 starving and disorganized laborers who had previously been shut out from the protection of organized labor. He became a marked man in the eyes of the big employers, and on one occasion he was sent to jail for three months on a charge of rioting. The laboring people of his district elected him to a membership in the London County Council, in which body he worked side by side with Frederick Harrison and Lord Rosebery. In 1890 he was sent to Parliament. In that same year a mob attacked him in his home and he had to defend himself with a cricket-bat. It was in 1906 that he became president of the Local Government Board. One of the

TURN THE FAUCET

THINK for a moment the wonderful satisfaction of being actually positive that every time you turn the hot water faucet you are going to get ***Hot Water*** —Not warm or luke-warm—but hot—piping hot—and in unlimited quantities—No matter what hour of the day or night it may be—No matter how many baths have been taken—No matter whether the range or furnace is in action or not—if you have a

Humphrey Automatic Geyser

You are positively sure of all the hot water you can use at the exact minute you want to use it.

That is a wonderful thing—You can't realize it if you have never engaged the luxury of unlimited hot water—

The Humphrey Automatic Geyser heats the water as it flows—

You simply connect it to the regular gas and water pipes in kitchen or basement—light the small pilot—*and turn the faucet.*

Turn *any* hot water faucet in the house—instantly the hot water comes—It continues to flow as long as the faucet remains open—You can't exhaust the supply because it is heated as it flows.

You can't fail to get hot water instantly at any hour of the day or night because the simple opening of the faucet turns on the gas and *immediately* the wonderful bunsen burners in the heater are in operation.

With the Humphrey in the house your hot water is on exactly the same basis as the cold—You simply turn the faucet—*and it comes.*

And the Cost—You can't heat water in any other way so economically as with the Humphrey Automatic Geyser—

You will readily understand why this is when you realize that

You Pay Only for Gas that Actually Heats Water

The gas is burning only while the water is running—

The Humphrey Automatic Geyser reduces your fuel bill—combines economy and luxury—and provides more hot water.

Doesn't That Sound Good to You?

The Humphrey Book—Beautifully Illustrated —Full of Interesting Facts about Hot Water —is Yours for the Asking — Write Today

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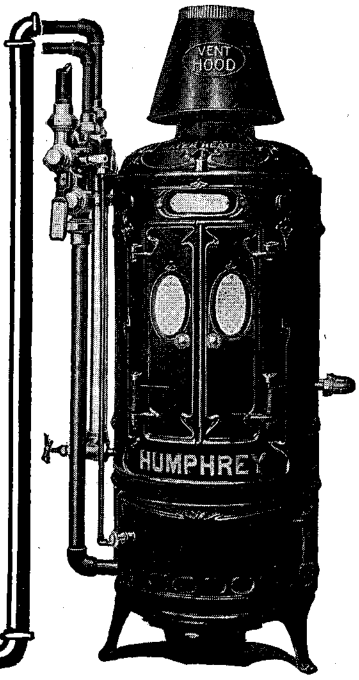
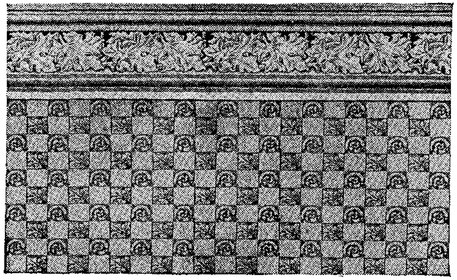


SANITAS
THE MODERN WALL COVERING



Before Summer Sets In—

See to your wall coverings. Now is the time to plan cool effects in your house.

An excellent opportunity to replace wall paper and the older wall coverings with SANITAS.

SANITAS is *sanitary.* It doesn't fade or stain, crack or tear. It is dust and dirt proof. It is *wiped clean with a damp cloth.*

You can duplicate any high grade wall paper design in SANITAS, with all the decorative effects and none of the bad service qualities. SANITAS can also be had in all the plain and fancy glazed tile effects — for bathrooms, kitchens and pantries.

Write for samples and sketches with booklet containing full directions for measuring and ordering, also name of nearest dealer or decorator.

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STAMPED ON MERITAS STANDARD OIL CLOTH COMPANY OIL CLOTH EVERY YARD

MERITAS is the guaranteed table oil-cloth. It is sold by all the leading Dry Goods and Housefurnishing stores.

WIZARD Brand Pulverized Sheep Manure is wonderfully effective—economical and convenient—superior to bone or chemicals for home fertilizing. It makes

A Beautiful LAWN and GARDEN

because it is nature's best fertilizer in concentrated form—is unequalled for lawns—flowers—vegetables—trees—fruits—meadow and grain land.

WIZARD BRAND
ONE
BARREL EQUALS
2 WAGON LOADS
STABLE
MANURE

$4.00 per large barrel freight paid east of Omaha—cash with order. Ask for quantity prices and interesting booklet.

The Pulverized Manure Co.
16 Union Stock Yards, Chicago
Wizard Brand is sold by first-class seedsmen

crucial moments of his life was when he had to decide between agitation and official responsibility. Of this Dr. Washington says:

In reply to criticisms which were offered when he accepted this high and responsible position in the Government, Burns said: "I had to choose whether, for the next ten years, I should indulge, perhaps, in the futility of faction, possibly in the impotence of intrigue, or whether I should accept an office which in our day and generation I can make useful of good works." I have noted this statement because I suspect this choice is one that most reformers and agitators have to face sooner or later.

He recognized, as he said, that "the day of the agitator was declining, and that of the administrator had begun," and he did not shrink from accepting a position where he became responsible for administering laws which he had helped to make. In his present position as the head of the Local Government Board, Mr. Burns is probably doing more than any other single man to improve the situation of the poor in London and in the other large cities of England.

It is a rare thing for a man who began life in poverty to find himself in middle life in a position of such power and usefulness as the head of one great branch of the British Government occupies. It is still more remarkable, however, that a man who began life as an agitator, as a representative of the unemployed, the most helpless and unfortunate class in the community, should find himself a comparatively few years later charged with the task of carrying into effect the reforms which he had preached from the prisoner's dock in a police court. It is all the more fortunate for England that the Government has found a man with these qualifications, who has at the same time the training and qualities of a statesman, to carry the reforms into effect. As Mr. Burns himself once said, "Depend upon it, there are no such places for making a public man as Pentonville prison and the London County Council."

During a visit Dr. Washington was accompanied by Mr. Burns through some of the poorest districts of London, where uplift work is being done. Dr. Washington's own word for that kind of work is "reconstruction." He goes on:

John Burns was born and still lives in Battersea, a quarter of the city inhabited for the most part by artizans, mechanics, and laborers of various kinds, with a sprinkling of gipsy pedlers and the very poor. Battersea is directly across the river from and in sight of the Parliament buildings, and there is a story to the effect that as Burns was coming home one winter night, helping his mother carry home the washing by which she supported herself and family, the two stopt within the shadow of those buildings to rest. Turning to his mother the boy said, "Mother, if I ever have health and strength, no mother shall have to work as you do." He has health and strength, and is now making a brave effort to keep that promise to his mother. Aside from Colonel Roosevelt, I do not think I ever saw a man who seemed his equal in vigor of mind and body; who seemed able to compress so much into a

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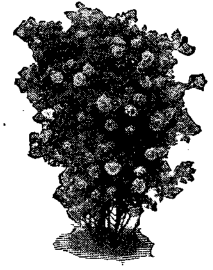

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short space of time; or one who goes at the task before him with a greater zest. In all England I do not believe there is a man who works harder, accomplishes more for the good of his country and the world, or who is happier in the work he is doing.

Dr. Washington and the distinguished Englishman left the offices of the Local Government Board early one afternoon, and, after visiting Westminster Abbey and other historic places, proceeded to the poor districts. To quote further:

> The great breathing-place for the people of this region is Battersea Park, and as we sped along the edge of the beautiful green space, stopping to look for a moment at the refreshment booths or the cricket-grounds, or to speak to a group of well-drest boys going from school to the playgrounds, Mr. Burns interspersed his information about workmen's wages, the price of rents, and the general improvement of the laboring classes, with comment on the historic associations of the places we passed. Where Battersea Park now stands there was formerly a foul and unwholesome swamp. Near here the Duke of Wellington had fought a duel with the Earl of Winchelsea, and a little farther up Julius Cæsar, nearly 2,000 years ago, forded the river with one of his legions.
>
> It was a happy and novel experience to observe the pleasure which Mr. Burns took in pointing out improvement in the people, in the dwellings, and in the life of the people generally, and to note in turn the familiar and cheerful way with which all sorts of people we met on the streets greeted him as we passed.
>
> "Hello, Johnny Burns!" a group of schoolboys would call as we passed. Once we passed by a group of some fifteen or twenty workingwomen sitting in one of the refreshment booths drinking their afternoon tea, apparently holding a neighborhood meeting of some kind or other. As they recognized the man who, as a member of the London County Council, had been responsible for most of the improvements that had been made in the homes and surroundings in which they lived, they stood up and waved their handkerchiefs, and even attempted a faint and feminine "Hurrah for Johnny Burns! the member from Battersea."
>
> There are 150,000 people in Battersea, but Mr. Burns seemed to be acquainted with every one of them, and when he wanted to show me the inside of some of the new "county-council houses," as they are called, did not hesitate to knock at the nearest doors, where we were gladly welcomed. The people seemed to be just as proud of their new houses and of Mr. Burns as he was of them.
>
> The houses which we visited were, some of them, no more than three or four rooms, but every one of them was as sweet and wholesome as if they had been palaces. They were very compactly built, but provided with every sort of modern convenience, including electric lights and baths.
>
> There were houses of five and six rooms, which were intended for clerks and small business men and rented for a pound a week, and there were cheaper houses for ordinary laboring people, which rented for $2 per week. These houses are built directly under the direction of the London

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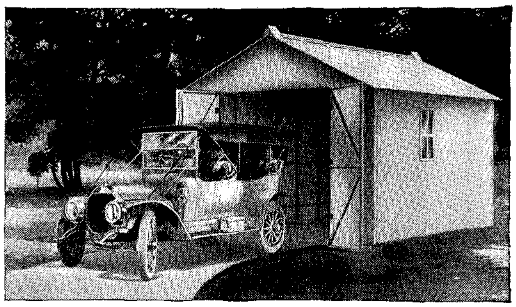

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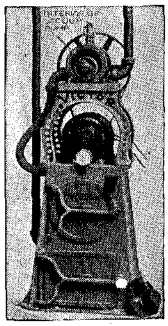

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Not far from Battersea Park, and in a part of the city which was formerly inhabited almost wholly by the very poor, we visited the public baths and a public wash-house where, during the course of a year, 42,000 women come to wash their clothes, paying at the rate of three cents an hour for the use of the municipal tubs and hot water. Children pay a penny, or two cents, for the use of the public baths. The building is provided with a gymnasium for the use of the children in winter, and also contains a hall which is rented to workingmen's clubs at a nominal price.

What pleased me most was to see the orderly way in which the children had learned to conduct themselves in these places, which, as was evident, had become not merely places for recreation, but at the same time, schools of good manners.

We passed on the streets groups of neatly drest, well-bred-looking boys, with their books slung over their arms, going home from school, or making their way to the park. Mr. Burns was delighted at the sight of these clean-cut, manly-looking fellows. "Look at those boys, Mr. Washington," he would exclaim, as he pointed proudly to one or another of these groups. "Isn't that doing pretty well for the proletariat?"

Then he would leap out of the automobile, before the driver could stop, put his arm around the boy nearest him, and in a moment come back triumphant with the confirmation of his statement that the boy's father was, as he had said, only a small clerk or a letter-carrier, or, perhaps, the son of a common laborer, a navvy.

When I contrasted the appearance of these well-drest and well-behaved boys with some of those I had seen elsewhere, with the children who attend the so-called "ragged" schools, for example, I understood and shared his enthusiasm.

From Battersea Park we went to Clapham Common, and as we were speeding along through what appeared to be a quarter of well-to-do artizans' homes Mr. Burns nodded casually in the direction of a little vine-clad cottage, and said:

"That is where I live."

Altho Mr. Burns now occupies one of the highest positions in the British Government, in which he has a salary of $10,000 a year, he has not yet assumed the high hat and the long-tailed coat which is the recognized uniform in London of a gentleman. On the contrary, he wears the same blue reefer coat and felt hat, speaks the same language, lives in the same style, and is apparently in every respect the same man that he was when he was living on the $25 a week guaranteed him by the Battersea Labor League when he entered Parliament. He is still a laboring man and proud of the class to which he belongs.

It was at Clapham Common, altho Mr. Burns did not mention this fact, that he was arrested for the first time away back in 1878 for making a public speech. It was somewhere in this region, if I remember rightly, that he pointed out to us a private estate on which 3,000 houses of the cheaper class had been erected.

The Last.—"Papa, just one more question—who's going to bury the last man?"—*Everybody's Weekly.*

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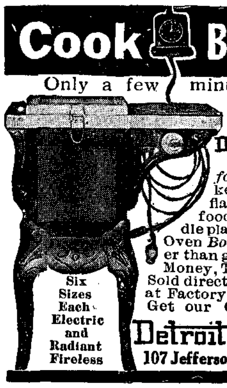

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His Appreciation.—Wife—" How does my new spring hat look, Tom? "

Hub—" Um! It looks to me like two weeks' salary."—*Boston Transcript.*

Woman's Place.—" I don't know what these suffragettes want. I say woman has no business monkeying with politics."

" Just what I say. Woman's place is the bridge club."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Both Ways.—Gibbs—" Personal appearance is a helpful factor in business success."

Dibbs—" Yes, and business success is a helpful factor in personal appearance."—*Boston Transcript.*

Her Little Game.—" I think she will make a fine wife. I have been calling on her for several months now, and nearly always find her darning one of her father's socks."

" That caught me, too, until I found out that it was the same sock."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Her Father's Answer.—" What did her father say when you asked for her hand? "

" Said he'd been wondering what I had been passing him two-for-a-quarter cigars for so regularly of late."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Wifey's Trouble.—" What is the trouble, wifey? "

" Nothing."

" Yes, there is. What are you crying about, something that happened at home or something that happened in a novel? "—*Kansas City Journal.*

The Main Point.—" I see," said Wiggles, " that Bobby Fancier and his wife have got a divorce."

" Really? " said Jiggles. " What a sad case. Who gets the custody of the poodle? "—*Harper's Weekly.*

Prepared.—" I fear you are losing interest in the cause."

" Why? "

" I see you constantly with a young man."

" No danger," declared the militant suffragette.

" Then he is not your beau? "

" No; he's a professional bondsman."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Thoroughgoing Court.—A rural magistrate, listening to the testimony of the witness, interrupted him, saying: " You said that you made a personal examination of the premises. What did you find? "

" Oh, nothing of consequence," replied the witness; " ' a beggarly account of empty boxes,' as Shakespeare says."

" Never mind what Shakespeare said about it," said the magistrate; " he will be summoned to testify for himself if he knows anything about the case."—*Delineator.*

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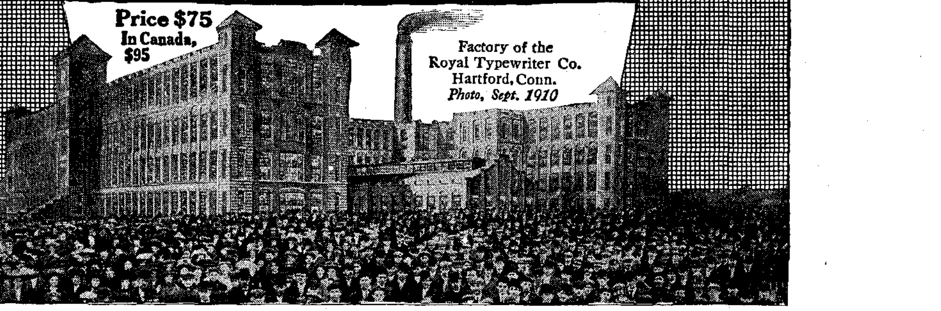

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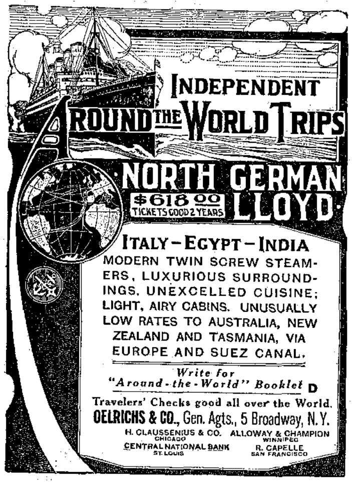

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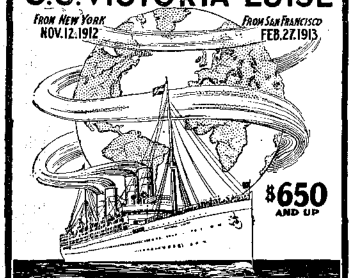

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Getting On.—" How is your wife getting on with her social-settlement work? "

" Great! She's had her picture in the paper twice this month."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Bungler.—" Did ye see as Jim got ten years' penal for stealing that 'oss? "

" Serve 'im right, too. Why didn't 'e buy the 'oss and not pay for 'im like any other gentleman? "—*London Sketch.*

Undecided.—" Hear you have a fine baby at your house? "

" Yep; bouncing boy."

" Whom does he look like? "

" Well, we haven't quite decided as yet. To tell the truth, none of our relatives has very much coin."—*Washington Herald.*

Almost.—BYLES—" Did you ever come across a more conceited fellow than Bulger? They say he is an atheist, and I believe he is."

BONTER—" I wouldn't like to go as far as that; but I do know that he doesn't recognize the existence of a superior being."—*New York American.*

Paid by the Beneficiaries.—MR. A.—" A more deserving medical man than our friend Richard does not exist. He very frequently accepts no fees from his patients."

MR. B.—" You don't say so! "

MR. A.—" He generally settles with the heirs."—*Tit-Bits.*

Confirmed.—" Don't you think this hat makes me look ten years younger? "

" Yes, and so does my husband."

" How charming! What did he say? "

" He remarked last night that when you took off your hat you looked ten years older."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Self-exposed.—" A multi-millionaire in a fashionable restaurant," she said, " pointed to a line on the menu and said to the waiter:

" ' I'll have some of that, please.'

" ' I am sorry, sir,' the waiter answered, ' but the band is playing that.' "—*Kansas City Star.*

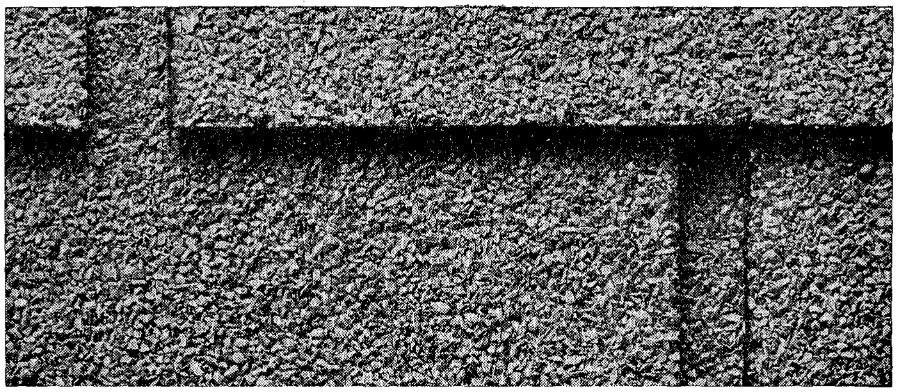
His Recommendation.—A cook has been going round a station in the south of India with the following " character," and is somewhat surprized he is not engaged: " Abdul has been my cook for three months; it seems much longer. He leaves on account of ill health—my ill health."—*Christian Advocate.*

His Business.—" O, papa," she said, with a blush, " young Mr. Chestnut, who owns so many coal-mines in the Midlands, is coming again this evening, and he says he wants to see you on some important business."

" All right, my dear," responded the old man, chucking her playfully under the chin. " I know what the young man wants."

That evening Mr. Chestnut came to the point at once.

" Mr. Hendricks," he said boldly, " I want to ask you if you have laid in a stock of coal? "—*London Ideas.*



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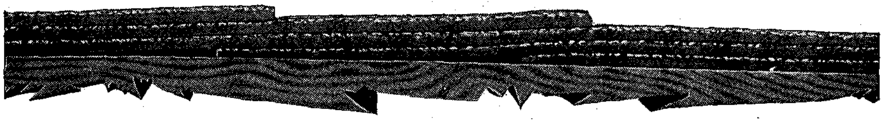

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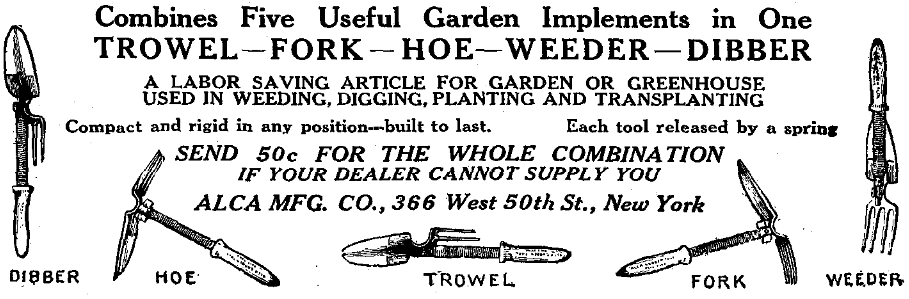

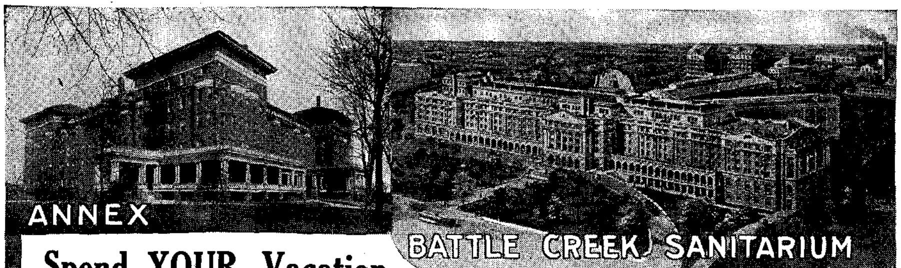

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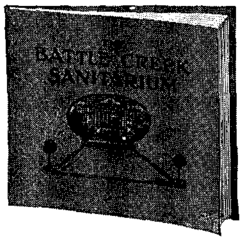

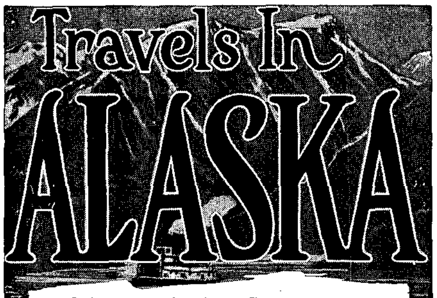

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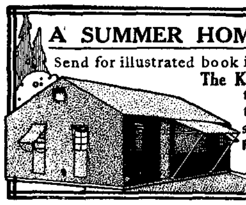

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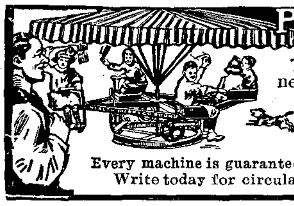

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Her Way.—MRS. KNICKER—"Can you get your boots buttoned without bending your knees?"

MRS. BOCKER—"Certainly; I make my husband do it."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Corrected.—WIFE—"I really believe you married me simply because I have money."

HUB—"You're wrong. I married you because I thought you'd let me have some of it."—*Boston Transcript.*

No Casualty.—MATE—"When he fired the pistol at you, what did you do, captain?"

CAPTAIN—"I moved to one side and the bullet sped harmlessly by and buried itself in the thick part of the mate's head."—*Punch.*

His Guess.—"What will be fashionable this spring?"

"Whatever they happen to be overstocked with in Paris, I suppose."—*Boston Transcript.*

Refutation Tours.—"People are very likely to believe what they see in print."

"Yep," replied Farmer Corntossel. "That's why these candidates have to keep travelin' around the country so much. They have to prove that they don't look like some of the pictures of 'em that get into the papers."—*Washington Star.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 11.—Premier Asquith introduces in the British Parliament the Irish Home-rule Bill.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 9.—The Senate passes the Printing Bill after $600,000 is cut from the annual expense.

The House passes the Indian Appropriation Bill, carrying $7,500,000.

Representative Lindbergh, of Minnesota, introduces a resolution compelling House members to file lists of their stocks and corporation affiliations.

GENERAL

April 8.—The Merchants and Miners' steamship *Ontario* is run ashore ablaze at Montauk Point, L. I., and its thirty-two passengers are landed safely.

The Louisiana Republican State convention instructs its delegates for President Taft.

Colonel Roosevelt wins over President Taft and Speaker Clark over Governor Wilson in the Illinois primary by majorities of more than 100,000.

April 10.—The New York Republican State convention at Rochester adopts a platform "urging," but not instructing, the delegates to the National convention to support President Taft for renomination.

The Maine Republican convention instructs all of the State's twelve delegates for Colonel Roosevelt.

The Vermont Republicans name six of the eight delegates for President Taft and two for Colonel Roosevelt.

April 11.—The Democratic State convention in New York City decides to send an uninstructed delegation to the Baltimore convention.

A clash between the Taft and Roosevelt factions at the Michigan State convention results in the election of two rival delegations to the National convention.

The major-league baseball season is opened.

Major-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, aged sixty-two and son of Gen. U. S. Grant, dies suddenly in a New York hotel.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"W. F. N.," Warren, Ariz.—"Does the abbreviation 'f. o. b.' mean 'freight on board' or 'free on board'?"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 2411, states that the abbreviation "f. o. b." means "free on board."

"J. L. T.," Toledo, O.—"Please state whether 'of' or 'for' is the proper word to follow 'desirous,' and also give the rule on the subject."

"Desirous *of*" is the correct expression to use. "Desirous to" was formerly sometimes employed, but is now obsolete. "Desirous of" is found in English literature as far back as the fifteenth century (Caxton, "Faytes of A.," III., i. 169: "A dycyple desyrouse [desirous] *of* lernynge"). The general rule for the use of prepositions is as follows: "Prepositions must be chosen and employed agreeably to the usage and idiom of the language, so as rightly to express the relations intended" (Goold Brown, "Grammar of English Grammars," p. 687).

"R. M.," Memphis, Tenn.—"In the sentence 'I *hope* she arrived safely last week,' it is claimed that 'trust' should be used instead of 'hope' on the ground that the latter word is not properly employed in any but the future tense. Is this claim correct?"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 863, defines the verb in this sense as "to desire with expectation of obtaining; often with *that* exprest or understood, before the objective clause or noun; as, I *hope* (*that*) I shall not have long to wait." The same authority on p. 90, s.v. "anticipate," says: "We *hope* for that which we much desire and somewhat *expect*. . . . I *hope* for a visit from my friend, tho I have no word from him; I *expect* it when he writes that he is coming." "Trust" in this sense is defined by the STANDARD DICTIONARY as "to regard as true while desiring that it be so: often used with an object clause; . . . as, I *trust* that you are well to-day." (See also Pope, "Satires of Donne Versified," satire ii., line 124: "Thus much I've said, I *trust*, without offense.") From the foregoing it is obvious that "hope" is improperly used in the sentence cited, and that "trust" is an allowable substitute.

"M. A. R.," Baltimore, Md.—"Please state whether 'can' is properly used in the following sentence, referring to a certain library in which an assistant is detailed to keep watch of the material: 'Folios *can* only be consulted with the aid of an assistant.'"

"May" would seem to be the proper word to use here. (See the STANDARD DICTIONARY, pp. 2367, 2368, under the heading "Faulty Diction." "*Can* [is] misused for *may*. *Can* always refers to some form of possibility. . . . Where simple permission is referred to, *may* should be used. '*May* I [not *can* I] use your ruler?'" See also Reed and Kellogg, "Higher Lessons in English," pp. 425, 426: "*May* denotes power from without coming from a removal of all hindrance, hence permission or possibility. *Can* denotes power from within, hence ability.")

"T. Z.," Toledo, O.—"Please state if the adjective 'satanically' is used correctly in the following sentence, which I take from a poem: 'The flames danced *satanically*.'"

The adverb (not the adjective) "satanically," which modifies the verb "danced," is correctly used in the sentence you quote.

"C.," Elyria, O.—"Please state if there is such a verb as 'combust,' and also whether it would be correct to use it in the sentence 'A substance raised to the kindling temperature will *combust*.'"

There is such a verb as "combust," and the STANDARD DICTIONARY defines it as follows: "Combust, *vt.* 1. [Humorous.] To consume with fire; burn up. 2. [Obsolete.] To inflame; excite greatly." From this definition it will be seen that the verb is always used transitively and in its modern sense must always be employed with a humorous application. It would, therefore, be incorrect to use this word in the sentence you quote.

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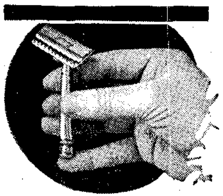
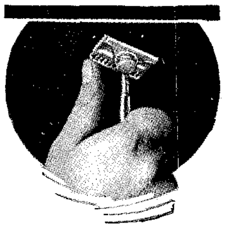
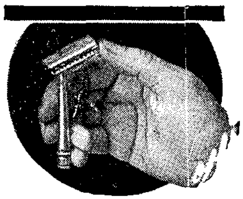

It cuts on a slant


A touch gives the angle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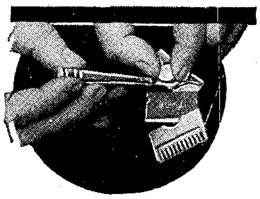
A turn of swivel screw releases blade and guard

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The progressive dealer everywhere takes pride in his Colgate assortment, and will be glad to show it to you. Or if you wish to try we will send a Guest Room size of Cashmere Bouquet Soap on receipt of 4 cents postage.

COLGATE & CO.
Established 1806
Dept. Y. **199 Fulton Street** **New York**

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